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Japan

LDP Plans To Clear Tax Reform Bills

OW1611050688 Tokyo KYODO in English 0209 GMT
16 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 16 KYODO—The ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and two of the four opposition parties are set to clear six tax reform bills through the House of Representatives Wednesday, LDP sources said.

The governing party hopes to take a vote on the bills at a plenary session Wednesday afternoon and to send them immediately to the House of Councillors for further discussion, the sources said.

The No. 1 opposition party, the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) said it will boycott the lower house plenary session. The fourth-largest opposition party, the Japan Communist Party (JCP) said it will join the JSP in staying away from the voting session.

Following a series of overnight talks through Wednesday morning, the LDP and the country's second- and third-largest opposition parties, Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), reached broad accord on technical amendments on the tax bills.

Among the amendments were an income tax reduction on workers' retirement allowances and for people with aged bedridden dependents, the sources said.

The six tax bills include one to impose a 3 percent indirect tax, or consumption tax, which will be levied on all types of goods and services effective from April 1, 1989.

LDP Secretary General Shintaro Abe on Wednesday morning met his counterparts from the DSP and Komeito, Keigo Ouchi and Naohiko Okubo, separately to formalize the amendments.

The LDP, Komeito and the DSP resumed business in the Diet on Tuesday evening after reaching an accord to establish a special committee in the House of Representatives to look into the Recruit Cosmos insider stock trading scandal.

Diet business has been stalled since the LDP rammed the bills through the Tax System Committee last Thursday in an outright confrontation with the opposition parties.

The LDP, Komeito and the DSP attend a Lower House plenary session Tuesday evening and agreed to establish a 50-member all-party panel on the six-month-old stock scandal involving Recruit Co., a major information-providing business corporation.

The JSP and JCP boycotted the plenary session, demanding that the tax bills be resubmitted to the House of Representatives Tax System Committee.

Later in the day, the newly created committee released a list of 26 people who bought unlisted shares of Recruit's real estate subsidiary, Recruit Cosmos Co.

The committee on Wednesday morning agreed to summon the founder of Recruit Co. and two former government officials next Monday to question them about the insider stock trading scandal.

The three to be summoned are, Hiromasa Ezoe, former chairman of Recruit, Kunio Takaishi, former vice minister of education, and Takashi Kato, former vice minister of labor.

The three men will be asked to testify before the committee as sworn witnesses, officials said.

The newly established panel on the Recruit scandal, comprising 50 members of the House of Representatives, met Tuesday evening and elected Ken Harada, 69, a 12th-term LDP member in the House, as chairman.

Takeshita on Tax Bill Passage

OW1311134488 Tokyo KYODO in English 1231 GMT
13 Nov 88

[Text] Yokohama, Nov. 13 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita said on Sunday the forcible passage of six proposed tax bills by ruling Liberal-Democratic Party in the lower house tax system committee last Thursday was compelled by necessity.

As part of his campaign tour to convince the nation of the importance of the proposed new tax system, Takeshita told some 700 listeners at a department store that the bills were discussed adequately in the committee before final balloting took place.

The campaign tour was the first since LDP members, holding a majority in the committee, forcibly passed the bills against strong opposition from non-ruling parties.

On the Recruit Cosmos stock scandal, Takeshita said those who had purchased the stocks, including politicians and their secretaries, as well as former public servants, gained massive profits effortlessly. He stressed the need for all politicians to adhere to political ethics, adding that raising capital gains taxes on stock trades is one of the measures to counter such profits.

Some of the audience complained about heavy taxes on middle-income earners and the lack of social welfare for the Japan's elderly citizens.

JSP Demands Investigation of Recruit Scandal
*OW1011010688 Tokyo KYODO in English 1018 GMT
8 Nov 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 8 KYODO—The No. 1 opposition Japan Socialist Party on Tuesday demanded a thorough investigation into the Recruit stock scandal and alleged the scandal was corruption practised by the former administration of Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Tsuruo Yamaguchi, JSP secretary general, told a news conference that the scandal matches those involving former South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and former President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines.

Yamaguchi demanded the summoning to the Diet of all persons involved in the scandal, including Hiromasa Ezoe, former chairman of Recruit Co. and central figure of the scandal, former Prime Minister Nakasone and Hisashi Shinto, chairman of the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. (NTT).

If the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) refuses the JSP demands, Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita should dissolve the lower house, Yamaguchi said.

He said it is no exaggeration to use the term bribery because unlisted shares of Recruit Cosmos, a real estate subsidiary of Recruit Co., for which prices were sure to rise, were offered to politicians in September 1986 just before the stocks went public.

A total of 16 Diet members have been implicated in the affair, from every major party except the Japan Communist Party.

Takeshita, Nakasone, Secretary General Shintaro Abe, and Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa are among the 12 LDP members allegedly involved.

Three NTT employees, including a secretary to NTT Chairman Shinto, received unlisted shares of Recruit Cosmos stock.

State Oil Reserves To Be Increased
*OW1111144388 Tokyo KYODO in English 0937 GMT
11 Nov 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 11 KYODO—Japan will increase its state-financed oil reserves by 3 million kiloliters to 33 million kiloliters in Fiscal 1989, the initial year of the 50 million-kiloliter stockpile targeted to be achieved by the mid-1990s to be prepared for possible oil shortages in the future, it was disclosed Friday.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry said that it will request budgetary appropriation of 256 billion yen in the Fiscal 1989 budget for the first year of the buildup of reserves sufficient for 93 days' supply.

The private-sector stockpile will gradually be reduced to the ultimate goal of 70 days' supply, MITI officials said, adding that these reserves will be cut to 86 days' supply in the next fiscal year from the current 90 days.

At the end of next fiscal year ending in March 1990, the state stockpile will be 33 million kiloliters. This stockpile was started in Fiscal 1978.

The officials said the state oil reserves need to be increased in view of the anticipated oil supply shortage in mid-1990s and lower level of this stockpile compared with the average for member states of the International Energy Agency, a specialized agency of the United Nations.

As of the end of September, the government stockpile was 25.67 million kiloliters, enough for only 47 days on the assumption that Japan's daily domestic consumption is 540,000 kiloliters.

The private-level reserves reached 53.31 million kiloliters, equivalent of 99 days' supply.

Takeshita Meets U.S. Representative Gephardt
*OW1611065288 Tokyo KYODO in English 0538 GMT
16 Nov 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 16 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita told U.S. Congressman Richard Gephardt on Wednesday he will continue efforts to reduce Japan's huge trade surpluses with the United States.

The prime minister, in a 30-minute meeting with Gephardt, a proponent of tough retaliatory trade measures, assured him of Japan's efforts to open its markets to imports, and to restructure its export-oriented economy into one more dependent on domestic demand, Japanese officials said.

Takeshita also called for promoting policy coordination between Japan and the United States.

Gephardt, a Democrat from Missouri in the U.S. House of Representatives, is known as the sponsor of the so-called "Gephardt amendment" to the new U.S. trade legislation, advocating sanctions against countries which fail to correct trade imbalances. The amendment was dropped, however.

Gephardt told the prime minister that the United States needs to expand exports to Japan in order to reduce the present trade imbalance in favor of Japan.

Japan posted a \$1.4 billion dollars surplus in trade with the United States in 1986 and one of \$2.1 billion dollars in 1987, according to Japanese statistics.

It was the first meeting ever between Takeshita and Gephardt, who withdrew in March from the Democratic presidential nomination race.

Gephardt welcomed recent developments in economic ties between Japan and the United States, citing an agreement last June on Japan's liberalization of imports of beef, oranges and orange juice. He also hailed the increase in U.S. exports to Japan, the officials said.

Gephardt said he and many others in Congress agree with U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield's remark that the U.S.-Japan relationship is the greatest bilateral relationship in the world.

He said he wants to work with Japan and that it is inevitable for frictions to occur occasionally but they can be properly dealt with.

Diplomats in U.S. Assess Post-Reagan Era
*OW1611050388 Tokyo KYODO in English 0247 GMT
16 Nov 88*

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Washington, Nov. 15 KYODO—Senior Japanese diplomats stationed in the U.S. on Tuesday proposed Japan-U.S. cooperation schemes in the fields of the environment, the fight against illegal drugs, overseas aid and education.

The proposals emerged in the course of two days of discussion on how the two countries can contribute to the international society as allies and help reduce bilateral tensions in the post-Reagan era, one of the diplomats said.

Japanese Ambassador Nobuo Matsunaga and consuls general stationed in Los Angeles, New York and other big U.S. cities met at the embassy here Monday and Tuesday to assess the election of George Bush to the presidency and the outcome of the House and Senate races.

A Foreign Ministry official said the participants were unanimous in their assessment that Bush's victory reflected the American electorate's desire for stability and the status quo.

"The Americans did not take the risks of a change," as advocated by Michael Dukakis, the Democratic presidential candidate, according to the official who attended the two-day session.

The Japanese diplomats also lauded the government of outgoing President Reagan for paying "close attention to the Asia-Pacific region," including Japan.

Matsunaga and other diplomats agreed to urge the incoming Bush administration to do the same, one diplomat said.

The diplomat said the meeting produced an agreement on the need for "valuable pieces of work" in the form of Japan-U.S. cooperation in protecting the environment, fighting narcotics, extending overseas economic aid to needy nations and cooperating in the field of education.

But the diplomats stationed in Los Angeles and Atlanta brought reports of adverse reaction to skyrocketing Japanese investment in property and assets from local residents.

President-Elect Bush and Vice President-Elect Dan Quayle generally favor investment in the U.S. by Japan and other countries. But some U.S. legislators are calling for curbs on foreign ownership of U.S. property.

The Japanese diplomats also said they felt that the huge budget deficit, dealings with the new Congress and the future of the U.S. economy are the three biggest tasks facing the new U.S. Government.

A diplomatic source meanwhile said Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno is planning a trip to Washington in early December for a "farewell" session with Secretary of State George Shultz and other senior administration officials before attending a mid-term review of the Uruguay round of multilateral trade talks in Montreal, Canada, from December 5.

The source said Uno hopes to meet both Reagan and Bush during his stay here.

The foreign minister canceled his U.S. visit in September due to Emperor Hirohito's poor health.

Report on U.S. Agricultural Reform Paper
*OW1111005688 Tokyo KYODO in English 2322 GMT
10 Nov 88*

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Washington, Nov. 10 KYODO—The United States is proposing a two-year freeze on farm subsidies and trade barriers in 1989-90 as part of a global agricultural reform, trade negotiators said Thursday.

In a fresh short-term proposal which would affect commodities such as rice, the U.S. said it will call on other member countries of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to agree to the freeze.

The proposal was contained in a paper entitled "A Framework for Agricultural Reform" which has been mailed to Japan and other GATT member countries prior to a midterm review of the GATT-sponsored Uruguay round of multilateral trade talks in Montreal, Canada, from December 5.

U.S. officials said the U.S. expects the GATT member nations to accept the two-year freeze once they make commitments to eliminate all farm trade distorting measures, undertake "specific reforms" and develop "schedules of specific policy adjustments."

A U.S. official said Washington will explain the new proposal at a preparatory session for the midterm review in Geneva Monday and Tuesday.

Agriculture Secretary Richard Lyng and Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter will meet with senior officials of the 12-nation European Community (EC) on the issue in Brussels November 18-19, officials said.

The new U.S. proposal marks a departure from America's original stand on global farm reform calling for eliminating all trade distorting practices by the year 2000.

In the position paper, a copy of which was made available to KYODO News Service, the U.S. proposed that ministers agree during the midterm review to "undertake fundamental policy reforms, within an agreed upon period of time," concerning "any agricultural commodity or product, food, beverage, forest products, and fish or fish products."

U.S. trade negotiators have asserted that Japan's near total import ban on rice is one such "market access barrier" and has to be lifted.

Yeutter, anticipating Japan's readiness to change its restrictive rice trade policy, rejected a domestic industry petition against the Japanese practice October 28 for the second time in two years.

As for market access, the most crucial aspect of the Japan-U.S. dispute on rice, the new U.S. proposal said it wants the ministers to agree to: 1) convert all nontariff measures into fixed tariffs; 2) establish a schedule for the subsequent phased reduction and elimination of all tariffs; and 3) establish tariff ceilings and appropriate schedules for reductions by developing countries needing such exceptional treatment.

Furthermore, the U.S. is urging other GATT member countries to submit "country plans" to the agricultural negotiating group by January 1990.

"The plans would become effective January 1991" after the group's reviews and approval, according to the paper.

Japan is calling for a different and independent set of rules for basic foodstuffs such as rice to maintain what it calls "food security" of each country.

A senior Japanese trade negotiator said the U.S. paper contains various proposals that the U.S. has informally made in the past.

Punitive Action Expected Against Navy Captain
OW1511090288 Tokyo KYODO in English 0407 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 15 KYODO—The commander of U.S. naval forces in Japan reiterated an apology for an incident last week in which a U.S. Navy destroyer fired several practice missiles near a Japanese patrol boat off Tokyo Bay, Foreign Ministry officials said Tuesday.

Rear Adm. Dean R. Sackett made the apology when he met with Tatsuo Arima, director of the Foreign Ministry's North American Affairs Bureau, at the ministry on Monday morning, according to the officials.

Sackett also promised a thorough investigation of the incident and to take all possible measures in order to prevent a recurrence, they said.

Arima expressed an interest in knowing what action, if any, would be taken against the captain of the 3,337-ton U.S. destroyer, the Towers.

In response, Sackett said the Navy will take all measures necessary to prevent a similar incident from occurring, a statement which Foreign Ministry sources interpreted as including possible punitive action against the Towers' captain.

The Towers fired several non-explosive missiles last Wednesday which landed about 300 meters behind the Maritime Safety Agency patrol boat Uruga. The incident occurred some 17 kilometers southwest of Nojimazaki at the southern tip of the Boso Peninsula in Chiba Prefecture.

Adm. Huntington Hardisty, commander in chief of the U.S. Pacific Command, apologized for the incident in separate meetings with Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno and Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita last week.

Consortium To Study Siberian Project
OW1111133188 Tokyo KYODO in English 1257 GMT 11 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 11 KYODO—A consortium led by Mitsubishi Corp. will conduct feasibility studies on a project to build a gas chemical complex in western Siberia under a contract with the Soviet Government, the major Japanese trading house said Friday.

The consortium is made up of Mitsubishi, Mitsui and Co., Chiyoda Corp. and Combustion Engineering Inc. of the United States.

The project calls for the construction of 15 chemical plants to produce finished or near-finished products such as polymers for export and high-function plastics from intermediate products from natural gas, such as ethylene. The project is estimated to cost 5 billion dollars.

The Nizhnevartovsk area in the middle reaches of western Siberia has been chosen as the site for the complex planned by the Soviet Ministry of Chemical Industry.

The complex will receive supplies of raw materials such as ethylene from a network of plants to produce intermediate products from natural gas which the Soviet Ministry of Oil Refining and Petrochemical Industry plans to build in Tobolsk and its adjacent area at an estimated 10 billion dollars.

The Soviet Government wishes to start construction of the two complexes within the next few years with completion targeted for the latter half of the 1990s. The two projects will eventually be integrated, the company said.

Feasibility studies on the Tobolsk area project are now under way by a consortium of combustion engineering, McDermott International Inc., of the U.S., Mitsubishi and Mitsui.

The Soviet Government plans to export at least 40 percent of the products made from natural gas in order to earn more dollars.

Firm Reprimanded for Illegal Exports to PRC

OW1111144988 Tokyo KYODO in English 0756 GMT
11 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 11 KYODO—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said Friday it was banning exports of Kyokuto Shokai Co., a medium-sized trading firm, for three months from November 18 after its conviction for infringing the foreign exchange and foreign trade control law, MITI officials said.

In a ruling on Thursday, the Tokyo District Court fined the firm 2 million yen for exporting sophisticated electronics equipment to China without MITI's permission.

According to MITI, the Tokyo-based company exported a total of 138 digital memory chips to China from September 1982 to June 1986 without getting government permission. The firm specializes in trade with China.

The chips, which could be used to analyze seismic waves triggered by an underground nuclear test, are banned from export to the Communist bloc by the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls (COCOM), they said.

In July, the Ministry imposed a one month export ban for similar reasons on Shinsei Koeki co., also a medium-sized trading firm specializing in trade with China.

Foreign Ministry Welcomes PLO Initiative

OW1511120988 Tokyo KYODO in English 1048 GMT
15 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 15 KYODO—A top-level Foreign Ministry official on Tuesday reacted discreetly to the political declaration by the Palestine National Council (PNC), saying it would not directly lead to the holding of an international conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The Palestine Liberation Organization's parliament-in-exile adopted the declaration at its plenary session held in Algiers, implicitly recognizing Israel's right to exist by endorsing the United Nations Security Council Resolution 242.

The official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, told reporters that the PLO's recognition of Israel's right to exist will pave the way for the United States to take peace initiatives in the Middle East problem.

Another high-level official welcomed the PNC's adoption of the political declaration as a historical event.

The official added that he expects the U.S. and Israel to take positive actions in response to a new political course set by the PLO.

Lao General To Begin Visit 13 November

OW1011140888 Tokyo KYODO in English 0829 GMT
10 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 10 KYODO—A high-level Laotian official will pay a one-week visit to Japan beginning Sunday, the Foreign Ministry announced Thursday.

Gen. Sisavat Keobounphan, 60, a Politburo member and chief of the Laotian Armed Forces' General Staff, will meet with Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno and other government officials to discuss bilateral and Southeast Asian issues.

Talks are expected to focus on prospects for a peace settlement in the Kampuchean conflict. Laos has consistently supported the Vietnam-backed Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh against the tripartite resistance coalition of Democratic Kampuchea.

The Japanese and Laotian representatives are also expected to discuss Japanese economic assistance, including grant aid. Japan is Laos' largest non-communist aid donor.

Gen. Sysavat, who concurrently serves as mayor of Vientiane, the nation's capital, will later tour the Kansai District, officials said.

The Laotian general's visit to Japan, at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry, will be the second ever by a high-ranking official of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Laotian Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut's visit to Japan last March was the first since the communist republic was founded in December, 1975.

Deputy Foreign Minister To Visit SRV

OW1611082088 Tokyo KYODO in English 0734 GMT
16 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 16 KYODO—Deputy Foreign Minister Takakazu Kuriyama will visit Vietnam November 23-24, a high-level Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday.

During a two-day visit, Kuriyama will meet Prime Minister Do muoi and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to exchange views on bilateral and international affairs such as the Kampuchean issue.

Mongolia

Government Reduces Sale of Meat to USSR

OW1511185088 Ulaanbaatar Service in English
0910 GMT 11 Nov 88

[Text] Mongolia exported to the Soviet Union this and next year 17,000 tons less meat. [sentence as heard] This has been agreed by both sides as a result of the Soviet Union's compliance with Mongolia's request, and taking into the account the serious state of Mongolia's animal husbandry over the recent years.

This means that this year over 900,000 head of livestock and the same number will not be slaughtered in 1989, too. [sentence as heard] Especially promising will be the goat-raising farm, as the 200,000 thousand head of goats—which will not be used as meat—will give 80 tons of more cashmere wool next spring which will substantially increase profits made from international marketing of this important article of Mongolia's export.

Molomjamts Delegation Continues USSR Visit

OW1511214888 Ulaanbaatar Service
in English 0910 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Text] A Mongolian party delegation led by Politburo member and Secretary of the Party Central Committee Molomjamts is currently on a visit to the Soviet Union. The delegation will get acquainted with the experience of work of Soviet Communist Party organizations in restructuring the economic management and mechanism.

Damdin Speaks at Soviet Anniversary Meeting

OW0911112388 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 8 Nov 88

[Text] The 71st anniversary of the October Revolution has been solemnly marked throughout Mongolia. A gala meeting has been held in Ulaanbaatar on this occasion where Alternate Politburo Member and Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Damdin made

a keynote speech. [Word indistinct] successes and accomplishments of Mongolia are inseparably linked with the Great October, Damdin underlined. The embodiment of the huge revolutionary ideas of October in Mongolia is the contribution of the Mongolian people to the world revolutionary process of mankind's progress.

Today the policy and the spirit of reconstruction and renewal defines the basic substance and key direction of the struggle and activities of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Mongolian people in the name of [word indistinct] socialism. These (?principles) Mongolia consistently applies for preserving peace the world over and as before, will work hard to establish peace and security on the planet and in the Asia-Pacific region in the first place, underlined Damdin.

Kirghiz Party Leader Masaliyev Ends Visit

OW0211085788 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1330 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 Nov (MONTSAME)—A CPSU delegation headed by A.M. Masaliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, left here for home today.

The delegation arrived in the country in accordance with a plan for interparty cooperation to exchange experience in party work. During its stay in the MPR, the delegation visited industrial enterprises, the V.I. Lenin Museum and the State Central Museum, and acquainted itself with the cultural life of the capital. It also visited Suhbaatar Aymag and Erdenet City where exchanges of party work experience took place.

The delegation was seen off at Bayant-Uhaa Airport by B. Dejid, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; G. Chingel, chief of an MPRP Central Committee department; and other officials as well as V.I. Sitnikov, USSR ambassador to the MPR.

DPRK Embassy Holds News Conference

OW1211124888 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 10 Nov 88

[Text] The Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Mongolia held a press conference on Wednesday in connection with the new peace proposals of Democratic Korea designed at strengthening peace on the Korean peninsula.

Speaking there, the Korean Ambassador Kim Taek-yul underlined that these new proposals are aimed at uniting Korea by 1995. They envisage concrete moves towards military, political, economic, and cultural cooperation and calling [as heard] a tripartite conference with the participation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, South Korea, and the United States.

Delegation Leaves for DPRK, PRC Visits
OW1011125688 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Text] A Mongolian delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister Suren has left Ulaanbaatar for Pyongyang, the capital of Democratic Korea.

In Pyongyang the Mongolian delegation will attend the first Mongolian-Democratic Korean session on economic, scientific and technological cooperation. The delegation will also visit Beijing, where it will meet with Chinese officials to exchange views on bilateral economic cooperation and issues of mutual interest.

Commentary on Sihanouk, Hun Sen Talks
OW1511031288 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Mongolian people believe that the political and negotiated settlement of the situation in and around Kampuchea would help to remove another source of tension in Asia and would have a most beneficial effect on the political climate not only in our region but in the entire world as a whole. Hence, the great interest of the Mongolian people in the third consultative meeting between Kampuchea's Prime Minister Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk, one of the Kampuchean leaders, which has ended in France in which Son Sann, also a leader of another opposition grouping, took part.

Judging by the official communique of the meeting it can be said that another major move has been made towards settling the Kampuchean problem. The parties in this meeting have expressed the desire to further continue such political talks and dialogue, further intensify them and, if possible, involve the Khmer Rouge in them. Moreover, the sides have decided to set up working commissions for (studying) the existing possibilities of a peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean problem. It must be emphasized that the latest Hun Sen-Sihanouk talks were not held on the barren land. During their last two meetings—one in late 1987 and the other early this year—the two men formulated the general principles of settling the Kampuchean conflict. These principles were endorsed at the informal meeting of the warring Kampuchean factions in the Indonesian town of Bogor last July emphasizes that there existed two basic interrelated issues of Kampuchean settlement. There are, first of all, the withdrawal of the Vietnamese from Kampuchea and second, cessation of all foreign military and economic assistance to the opposition Khmer forces and prevention of the revival of the Pol Pot regime in the country. Moreover, in anticipation of this last consultative meeting, the Government of Kampuchea, in collaboration with the Governments of Vietnam and Laos, advanced a five point peace proposal which sets the time table for

the withdrawal of the remaining Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. By the way, it can be said with all certainty, that the Vietnamese troop withdrawal issue has been solved in principle.

The Governments of Vietnam and Kampuchea have time and again said [word indistinct] on top level, have announced that the pull out will be completed by the 1st half of 1990. They have also declared that this pull out will be completed before schedule provided the conflicting sides reach an understanding.

The most important thing now is to implement the understandings reached earlier. For this purpose, according to the Government of Kampuchea, all Kampuchean sides must stop the hostilities and realize national reconciliation. Kampuchean Prime Minister Hun Sen noted at the last meeting in [name indistinct] that the right of the Kampuchean people to self determination must be realized on the basis of general and free elections for determining the political, economic, and social structure in keeping with the national traditions and aspirations of the Kampuchean people. Kampuchea has proposed elections 3 months after the total withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea and cessation of foreign interference. It has also proposed that after the election the present political and military status quo in Kampuchea must be maintained. Phnom Penh has likewise proposed to set up a quadrilateral council of national reconciliation headed by Prince Sihanouk, which would facilitate agreement among various Kampuchean groupings, define the conditions and procedure of elections, and draft the country's constitution. Kampuchea has also suggested the creation of an international control commission, holding of an international [word indistinct] on Kampuchea for ensuring understanding among the Kampuchean sides, to guarantee the independence, sovereignty, neutrality, and nonalliance status of Kampuchea and also peace and security in Southeast Asia. In this way the Kampuchean Government does everything possible to resolve the Kampuchean problem and this consistent effort is welcomed and approved by all progressives, including the people of Mongolia.

Deputy Foreign Minister Oldzboy Visits FRG
OW0111064088 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] Mongolian Deputy Foreign Minister Oldzboy visited the Federal Republic of Germany from 24 to 26 October. During the visit, Oldzboy met with high-ranking officials of the West German Foreign Department and exchanged views on bilateral relations and some international issues.

The Mongolian Foreign Ministry delegation led by Oldzboy visited the Institute of Central Asian Studies of Bonn University and held meetings at the West German Economic Ministry and the East-West Trade Committee.

North Korea

Yi Kun-mo Sends Message to South's Yi Hyon-chae
SK1511050488 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0501 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 15 (KCNA)—Yi Kun-mo, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent the following message to Yi Hyon-chae, South Korean "prime minister" today:

Mr. Yi Hyon-chae

Prime Minister

Republic of Korea

I will send two liaison officials to the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom at 3 p.m. on November 16, 1988, (Wednesday) to convey my letter addressed to you. I hope your side will send officials to take over the letter.

Yi Kun-mo

Premier of the Administration Council

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

November 15, 1988

This message was conveyed through telephone links by Son Song-pil, chairman of the C.C., DPRK Red Cross Society, to Kim Sang-hyop, president of the South Korean Red Cross, at the request of the premier of the Administration Council.

Letter Proposes Talks With South
SK1611102388 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1001 GMT 16 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 16 (KCNA)—Yi Kun-mo, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a letter to South Korean "Prime Minister" Yi Hyon-chae. The letter was handed over to the South Korean side at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom at 3 p.m. today. The letter reads:

Seoul Mr. Yi Hyon-chae prime minister Republic of Korea

The Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, at their joint meeting on November 7, acknowledged the creation of new opportunities of resolving the peace problem on the Korean peninsula today and seriously discussed peace measures to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The joint meeting, with a unanimous approval of the attendants, confirmed a package of peace proposals envisaging a phased reduction of all armed forces present on the Korean peninsula and relaxation of the present political and military confrontation between the North and the South and decided to forward them to your side and the U.S. Government.

I, upon authorisation, am sending you this letter together with a copy of our comprehensive peace proposals confirmed at the joint meeting.

The international situation in general is moving toward detente and peace today.

The peoples of all countries of the world want to live in peace, freed from the danger of war, and disputes in various areas which have been pending for a long period are being resolved in a peaceful way in response to this desire.

Our people who directly experienced the fiercest war ever fought in the world and have lived in an extremely unstable state of armistice which is neither peace nor war for nearly 40 years are aspiring after peace more intensely than anyone else today.

At this juncture, the Central People's Committee, the SPA Standing Committee and the Administration Council of the DPRK, at their joint meeting, made a package of peace proposals for the promotion of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. This is a very timely step wholly in line with the desire of the entire fellow countrymen for peace and the development of the present situation toward detente.

As noted in our package of peace proposals, if a breakthrough is to be made for peace on the Korean peninsula, the present political and military confrontation between the North and South must be eased. Unless this problem is resolved, misunderstanding and distrust long accumulated between the two sides cannot be removed and, as long as misunderstanding and distrust remain, a substantial progress cannot be expected on the road to peace and peaceful reunification no matter how many rounds of dialogue are held.

There are different ideas and systems in the North and the South. But this can never be a ground for our nation to live divided for ever nor be a ground for the fellow countrymen to antagonize each other and level guns at each other, failing to unite.

Today when countries and nations differing in ideas and systems and in blood are taking the road of reconciliation, renouncing confrontation of the past days, we must put an end to such tragic and abnormal situation within the nation.

The root cause of the misfortunes of our nation lies, of course, in outside forces. But war and peace on the Korean peninsula entirely depend on our own option and the prospect of peace of the country and its peaceful reunification depend on whether the North and the South pool their strength and ease the political and military confrontation, or not.

The present juncture calls for joint peace efforts of the North and the South more urgently than ever before.

Proceeding from this viewpoint, I courteously propose to your authorities to hold North-South high-level political and military talks to discuss measures for easing the present political and military confrontation in accordance with the decision of the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the SPA Standing Committee and the Administration Council of the DPRK.

It is desirable that the delegation to the North-South high-level political and military talks should be made up of 7 to 9 competent high-level political and military delegates with a person of a vice-premier level as its head and a person of the chief of the general staff of the army level as its deputy head.

In view of the urgency of the problem, we hope that the first round of talks will be held at the "Tongilgak" house in the portion of our side at Panmunjom in mid-December.

There should be discussed at the talks the way of easing the present political and military confrontation between the North and the South which we proposed in the package of peace overture and a wide-range debate may be held on any other issues, if they are conducive to the relaxation of the situation.

In making a new proposal for significantly easing the political and military confrontation between the North and the South and proposing the high-level political and military talks this time again, we took into account the present changed situation and fully examined the possibility of the realization of these proposals.

This is why we believe that our proposal for holding the North-South high-level political and military talks will be put into effect without fail.

The North-South high-level political and military talks will have a good influence on the promotion of parliamentary talks now under preparation and the resumption of diverse channels of dialogue and, specially, play the good role of a bridge for the convocation of North-South top level talks.

Convinced that the North-South high-level political and military talks will make the first breakthrough in the way of peace and peaceful reunification of the country, I expect an affirmative reply from your side.

[Signed] Yi Kun-mo

Premier

Administration Council

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang

[Dated] November 16, 1988.

Kim Yong-nam Sends Letter to Shultz
SK1611112888 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1124 GMT 16 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 16 (KCNA)—Kim Yong-nam vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a letter to George Pratt Shultz, secretary of state of the United States, according to the decision of the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on November 7.

The letter was sent through a relevant channel on November 16.

Embassy in Beijing Holds News Conference
SK1611032188 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1300 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Text] Our country's embassy in China held a news conference on 14 November in connection with the joint meeting by the DPRK Central Committee, the SPA Standing Committee, and the State Administration Council which put forth the four principles for guaranteeing peace and the comprehensive peace measures reflecting the national aspirations for reunification and the demand of the time.

Respectfully hung at the front of the conference room was the portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Present at the news conference were reporters of newspapers, news agencies, and broadcasting stations in China and correspondents from many nations stationed in China.

Chu Chang-chun, our country's ambassador to China, made remarks at the news conference. First, touching on the contents of the four principles for guaranteeing peace and the comprehensive peace measures put forth at the joint meeting, he stated that these principles and measures are a most reasonable, realistic, fair, and just peace program which will relax the acute confrontation and tension between the North and the South and reliably ensure peace on the Korean peninsula.

He said that if our four principles for guaranteeing the peace and the comprehensive peace measures are implemented sincerely, the danger of war in our country will be removed and peace will be realized in a most solid and quick way. Thus, the Korean peninsula will become a nuclear-free, peace zone.

He emphatically stated that the history of misunderstanding, distrust, antagonism, and confrontation that have lasted between the North and the South for scores of years will come to an end and the chapter of a new history of harmony, trust, and unity will open on the Korean peninsula.

He pointed out that if favorable preconditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland are realized with a guarantee for a durable peace and with the comprehensive peace measures implemented based on the four principles for guaranteeing peace, the North and the South will be able to resolve the reunification issue according to the three principles of national reunification: independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity.

He noted that the question depends on the attitude of the United States and the South Korean authorities who are the parties concerned and responsible for aggravating tension on the Korean peninsula.

He stated that if the United States truly wishes for the relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula and the improvement of DPRK-U.S. relations, as the concerned and responsible party for resolving the Korean issue it deserves to turn up in the path to basically resolve the peace issue in our country instead of talking about so-called steps merely for extremely limited issues.

He stressed that if the remarks made by the person in authority in South Korea on the stage of the United Nations that he would reduce arms and discuss the issue of nonaggression are true, he should make a courageous decision to eliminate the source of war in our country and to open the path for reunification instead of begging for security cooperation of the United States without changing his attitude and of striving to create so-called international circumstances.

Noting that the attitude of the United States and the South Korean authorities toward our comprehensive peace measures will show whether their remarks are true or false, he said that our people will make all efforts to realize the four principles for guaranteeing peace and the comprehensive peace measures amid the interest of the world's people.

The ambassador then answered the reporters' questions.

Daily Claims 'Two Koreas' Incompatible With Peace
SK1411050688 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0456 GMT 14 Nov 88

["Creation of 'Two Koreas' is Never Compatible With Peace"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang November 14 (KCNA)—The argument of the splittists within and without that the creation of "two Koreas" would "fix peace" on the Korean peninsula is a rignmarole to justify the criminal scheme to keep Korea divided into two permanently, declares NODONG SINMUN in an article today.

The news analyst says:

The splittists within and without are now working round the clock in their criminal bid to create "two Koreas," contending that the division of Korea into two is an "expedient" of "fixing peace" on the Korean peninsula.

The U.S. imperialists have of late put in the hands of the South Korean puppets a new scenario of divisive policy called "northern policy" and, in cahoots with the Japanese reactionaries, are zealously backing its execution. They noisily argue that it is "beneficial" to the "reunification of Korea" and to the "fixation of peace." The "northern policy" the script of which was written by the U.S. imperialists and the execution of which is undertaken by the puppets is a stratagem of political diplomacy to force the way into socialist countries and get from them the recognition that South Korea is a "sovereign independent state" whereby to make a breakthrough in "cross contacts" and "cross recognition" and create "two Koreas" and have it legitimized on the international scene.

It is owing to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of aggression that Korea remains divided and the danger of war persists on the Korean peninsula.

It is a mere empty talk to argue about peace with the U.S. imperialist aggression armed forces left in South Korea.

If peace and stability are to be achieved on the Korean peninsula, the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and their nuclear weapons must be pulled out of South Korea and the armed forces of the South and the North be cut down.

The four principles for the guarantee of peace the keynote of which is orientation towards reunification, withdrawal of foreign troops, military reduction in the North and the South and negotiation among the parties concerned and a package of new peace proposals put forward by the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at their recent joint meeting are a

most fair, momentous overture to fix a true peace on the Korean peninsula and create preconditions for its independent and peaceful reunification.

The peace demanded by our nation is not a peace for fixing division, with the country split into "two Koreas."

It is, to all intents and purposes, a peace oriented to reunification and a genuine peace in which our entire fellow countrymen would live a harmonious and tranquil life in a reunified country without foreign aggressors. The attempt of the splittists within and without and their followers to abuse peace for the creation of "two Koreas" under the cloak of "fixation of peace" must be categorically rejected.

U.S. Claimed 'Very Fearful' of DPRK
SK1511102988 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1006 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 15 (KCNA)—The Korean policy of the U.S. imperialists the keynote of which is to create "two Koreas" is wholly contradictory to the national interests of the Korean people and bound to come a cropper as it goes against reunification, peace and socialism, says NODONG SINMUN today in an article.

Pointing out that the primary focus of the Korean policy of the U.S. imperialists at the moment is to keep South Korea as their permanent colony and military base by creating "two Koreas" and isolate and invade the DPRK, the paper says in a signed article:

In their desperate efforts to create "two Koreas" at any cost, the U.S. imperialists pursue the aim to freeze and legitimize the division of Korea and thus maintain their colonialist domination over South Korea for an indefinite period.

Prompted by such criminal design, they put up South Korea, a colony, as an "independent state" and are scheming to legitimize "two Koreas" by means of "cross recognition" whereby socialist and capitalist countries "recognise" the North and the South alternately and of the "simultaneous entry" of the North and the South into the United Nations. The "northern policy" the South Korean puppets are peddling these days is a script written by the U.S. imperialists to create an international atmosphere for the creation of "two Koreas."

The Korean policy of the U.S. imperialists is an extremely reactionary one as it is aimed to isolate the DPRK in the international arena.

They are very fearful of the DPRK which is being daily strengthened as an invincible bulwark standing in the way of realising their aggressive Asian and Pacific strategy. Their uneasiness is added to by the fact that our revolutionary influence is further growing among the South Korean people and the world's progressive people.

For these reasons, the U.S. imperialists, with a view to obliterating the DPRK, is resorting to all kinds of dastardly moves to disorganise it politically and economically, ideologically and culturally, while posing military threat to it through the policy of strength. They rallied the Japanese reactionaries and imperialist forces and are directing the spearhead of their attack against the DPRK, employing vicious moves to obstruct the cause of national reunification and socialist construction and vilify and isolate it in the international arena.

These vicious moves have turned the Korean peninsula into the ground of the most acute confrontation between socialism and imperialism in all domains of politics, economy and culture.

The aggressive Korean policy of the U.S. imperialists will run up against a strong opposition of the Korean people in the North and the South and the progressive peoples of the world including the socialist countries, who love peace and justice.

South People Support Proposal for DCRK
SK1411152088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1507 GMT 14 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 14 (KCNA)—The South Korean people and students approve and fully support the great leader President Kim Il-song's proposal for the establishment of the democratic confederal republic of Koryo [DCRK] (according to radio "Voice of National Salvation."

One day in October last talking with students active in the reunification movement about the situation, an old man surnamed Kim in Chonju, North Cholla Province, said, "It is most desirable that the issue of the reunification of our country should be settled by establishing a democratic confederal state of Koryo as proposed by the great President Kim Il-song."

"Since the confederal state is a unified state which would be founded while leaving the two systems as they are and tolerating them, neither the North nor the South has anything to lose and people with different political views and religious beliefs would feel no difficulty in their action and life," he pointed out. "President Kim Il-song's proposal for the confederal state is the most reasonable way of reunification acceptable to anyone."

The students expressed full agreement to his opinion, saying: "It is high time all those who love the country and the nation courageously waged the movement for the establishment of the confederal state from a patriotic stand." "We will wage the reunification movement more dynamically with President Kim Il-song's proposal for founding a confederal state as the charter," they stressed.

Seoul Rally Demands Probe of 'Unnatural Deaths'
SK1411044088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0438 GMT 14 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 14 (KCNA)—Some 500 students, citizens and figures of dissident organisations held a rally at the Myongdong Cathedral in Seoul on November 12 and strongly demanded a probe into the doubtful death of many people while the traitor Chon Tu-hwan was in office, according to a report.

The attendants at the rally said that there are many points in question regarding the death of some 30 people which was dismissed as "suicide" or "unnatural death" during the "Fifth Republic". They demanded that the No Tae-u group probe the murder of the guiltless people to the bottom and punish those who are responsible for it.

After the rally, they attempted to stage a street demonstration but started a sit-down protest in front of the Myongdong Cathedral when they ran up against riot police.

On the same day, about 500 students and citizens in Kwangju held a rally of citizens in the central road in demand of the arrest of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and his wife.

The attendants distributed among many citizens copies of a literature saying "Chon couple must be arrested for the eradication of the unjust legacies of the Fifth Republic" and burnt Chon Tu-hwan and Yi Sun-cha in effigy.

'Irregularities' of Chon's Relatives Exposed
SK1411045988 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0454 GMT 14 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 14 (KCNA)—When illicitly amassed fortunes of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's relatives are being exposed successively, scandals of his elder brother and male cousin have been brought to light, according to a report.

His elder brother Chon Ki-hwan grabbed the management of the Noryangjin Market with the backing of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan in 1983 and operated it till May last, amassing more than one hundred million won.

His male cousin Chon U-hwan took 50 million won from a person in reward for getting him a license to keep a pinball hall at a hotel in Pyongtaek in June 1986 and embezzled a large sum of money by dealing with concessions with the support of "chongwadae."

Daily Denounces No Tae-u for 'Protecting' Chon
SK1511050088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0453 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 15 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN Tuesday condemns the traitor No Tae-u for having made an unscrupulous challenge, at an

"interview" on November 13 with reporters accompanying him on his foreign tour, to the people's demand for a thorough investigation into the Kwangju bloodbath and the irregularities of the "Fifth Republic" and the punishment of the main culprit.

The traitor No Tae-u told the reporters that he was fretful that the opposition leaders mixed up "political" and "judicial" matters in demanding the investigation of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the chief culprit of the Kwangju incident and the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic." No Tae-u went on to say that "wrongdoing of government" should be settled politically, not by a "political retaliation" or "bitter feeling" and that Chon Tu-hwan himself would "make things clear."

This shows, the paper says in a signed commentary, that the traitor No Tae-u, who is driven into a corner politically by the powerful struggle of the students and people for the arrest and punishment of Chon Tu-hwan and his wife, intends to "clinch the matter politically" by letting Chon Tu-hwan make a few words of "apology" and thus put down the people's anger and bridge over the crisis.

The commentary continues:

The Kwangju bloodbath in which thousands of fellow countrymen were killed, the massacre at the "Samchong (brainwashing) Education Corps" and countless shocking scandals of corruption and other practices of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan cannot be concluded by a word of "apology and explanation." They are terrible crimes which should be judged by history and people.

Nonetheless, the traitor No Tae-u is protecting the traitor Chon Tu-hwan under the pretext of "political treatment" of the former "president" and is fearful of and opposed to the interrogation and punishment of Chon Tu-hwan. This is because the punishment of Chon Tu-hwan means a punishment of himself.

South Workers Protest 'Evil Labor Law'
SK1411112588 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1032 GMT 14 Nov 88

["Some 40,000 Seoul Citizens Struggle For Vital Rights And Democracy"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang November 14 (KCNA)—Workers under the Council of Labor Movement Organisations, members of dissident organizations and students, some 40,000 in all, assembled at Yonsei University on November 13 and held a memorial service for Chon Tae-il, a young worker of the Pyonghwa market in Seoul, on the lapse of 18 years since his self-immolation, and a rally for the abrogation of anti-democratic evil laws, according to a report.

The attendants said that the present "labour law" is "full of venomous articles blocking democratic labor activities" and demanded that "the anti-democratic evil labour law be scrapped and suppression of the trade unions be ended".

They vowed in unison to "make the fighting spirit of Chon Tae-il take root in this soil," the young worker who resisted fascist tyranny by burning himself to death, crying for guarantee of democratic freedom and rights of the workers.

At the end of the rally they marched up to the puppet National Assembly building in Youido, breaking through the cordon of over 10,000 strong police force. Then, they held a meeting on the road in front of the building to urge the revision of the evil labour law.

In the evening they met near the "National Assembly" building to demand the resignation of the vicious directors of the management and the dissolution of the "National Businessmen's Association," a government-sponsored organisation.

After the rally, some 1,000 people of all strata marched to Yongdungpo railway station, hurling rocks at tear-gas firing puppet police.

In the morning, bereaved family members of victimized workers including the mother of Chon Tae-il and dissidents and workers, over 200 in all, held a memorial service for the worker Chon on his death anniversary at park in Kyonggi Province.

Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of the Association for the Memory of Chon Tae-il, in his memorial address applauded the resolute struggle of the young worker against fascist tyranny and urged "let us unite as one and open the door to the reunification. [quotation marks as received]"

Then they held an unveiling ceremony of a monument to Chon Tae-il erected by the Chonggye Garment Workers Union.

On November 12, workers affiliated with the Council of Labor Movement Organisations and dissidents, some 1,500 all told, held a workers meeting for the revision of the evil labour law at Yonsei University, honoring the memory of Chon Tae-il.

The attendants firmly determined to carry forward the fighting spirit of Chon Tae-il and take the lead in getting the anti-democratic evil labour law revised and checking the suppression of trade unions.

Meanwhile, students of universities in Seoul held separate memorial services for Chon Tae-il on the campuses and expressed firm solidarity with the workers in their struggle for the repeal of the evil labour law.

Abolition of Laws Demanded

SK1511050688 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0458 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 15 (KCNA)—The South Korean Federation of Women's Organisations and 21 other dissident organisations inaugurated Saturday a joint measure committee for the abolition of the anti-democratic evil laws and made public a statement demanding the repeal of all evil laws including the "National Security Law," according to a report.

The statement charged that while he was in office, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan made 189 evil laws to harshly rule the people and demanded that all the anti-democratic evil laws be abolished and the basic rights of the people be fully guaranteed.

The statement declared that the joint measure committee would put together the gushing indignant voices of people with itself as the centre and dissident organisations would strengthen a joint struggle to win democratic rights.

KCNA Decries 'Big Firepower Battle Exhibition'

SK1411110988 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1013 GMT 14 Nov 88

["Fascist Clique Incites War Fever Against North": KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang November 14 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u military fascist clique on November 12 staged a "big firepower battle exhibition" of a unit of the puppet army, inciting war fever against the North, according to a report.

In this provocative military exercise the fascist clique openly "defined" the northern half of the country as "enemy" and frantically fired guns at a target simulating the area of the northern half for hours, crying that a "big firepower battle" is aimed at "containing" the "enemy" in a three-dimensional war of the ground, naval and air forces. And subsidized radios loudly propagandized this frantic military row.

The provocative "big firepower battle exhibition" reveals once again that the No Tae-u "regime" is an anti-national "regime" which is little different from the previous puppet regime in dreaming of northward invasion. And this tells that "peace" and "peaceful reunification" on the lips of the South Korean treacherous clique are a hypocritical talk and what they seek is war and division.

South Korean people will never pardon the fascist clique rushing headlong toward aggravating the military confrontation.

South Press Groups Protest Exclusion From Hearing
SK1511101388 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1001 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 15 (KCNA)—The South Korean Journalists Association and the Council of Press Trade Unions issued statements on November 12 accusing the Education and Information Committee of the puppet National Assembly of its decision not to invite publishers of the major dailies TONG-A ILBO, CHOSON ILBO, CHUNGANG ILBO and HANGUK ILBO as witnesses at a hearing concerning the press due on November 21, according to a report.

In its statement the journalists association demanded that "the Education and Information Committee clarify the reason why it does not invite as witnesses the publishers of the dailies who know best the truth of press murder."

In its statement the Council of Press Trade Unions charged that the decision to exclude the publishers of the four major dailies from testimony "is a base conspiracy between the National Assembly and the press company owners to cover up truth." It demanded that all those needed for a probe into truth be present as witnesses at the hearing on the press to prevent recurrence of a counter-historic act.

Soviet Delegations Arrive in Pyongyang
SK1411104088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1040 GMT 14 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 14 (KCNA)—A delegation to the Soviet paper IZVESTIYA headed by Vladimir Sevruk, its first deputy editor-in-chief, and the Leningrad National Symphony Orchestra named after Shostakovich of the Soviet Union arrived here today.

Light Industry Delegation Leaves for USSR, Bulgaria
SK1411105388 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1016 GMT 14 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 14 (KCNA)—A DPRK Government light industry delegation headed by Kim Pok-sin, vice-premier and chairman of the Light Industry Commission, left here today for a visit to the Soviet Union and Bulgaria.

It was seen off at the airport by Yi Yang-suk, vice-chairman of the Light Industry Commission, and the Soviet and Bulgarian ambassadors to Korea.

Delegations Leave for USSR, Poland, Albania
SK1411110388 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1018 GMT 14 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 14 (KCNA)—A Korean sports delegation headed by Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, left here today for a visit to the Soviet Union, a Korean

Foreign Ministry delegation headed by its Vice-Minister Yi In-kyu for a visit to the Soviet Union and Poland, a Korean agricultural delegation led by Kim Yong-chan, vice-chairman of the Agricultural Commission, for a visit to Albania, and a delegation of the Korean Christian Federation headed by Ko Ki-chun, secretary of its Central Committee, for a visit to Switzerland.

Socialist Countries Support Peace Overture
SK1411101588 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1005 GMT 14 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 14 (KCNA)—Publications of socialist countries are supporting the package peace overture which was put forward at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

TASS reported that the DPRK's new peaceloving initiatives are an all-inclusive step from every point of view based on the desire to achieve the reunification of the country, get foreign troops out of South Korea, cut down the armed forces of the North and the South and hold tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and South Korea.

It stressed:

The Soviet Union supports these initiatives which are aimed at normalizing the situation on the Korean peninsula and conducive to the cause of detente, peace and stability in this region. The Soviet Union which has made consistent efforts to promote the cause of security in the whole of Asia hails the DPRK's efforts to block militarism and settle the disputes and confrontation in the region.

Referring to the DPRK's new package peace overture, XINHUA reported that this is a new effort made by the DPRK Government to ease the situation on the Korean peninsula and achieve an everlasting peace in this region.

The Czechoslovak paper RUDE PRAVO stressed: The proposal of people's Korea which contains ways to open the road of the reunification of the country is based on the premise that the situation can be changed in case a good atmosphere is created on the Korean peninsula and this depends on mutual trust and understanding. Pyongyang's proposal carries sincerity and, accordingly, Seoul and Washington should accept it sincerely.

The Cuban papers GRANMA and JUVENTUD REBELDE, the PRENSA LATINA News Agency (PL) and radios of this country issued articles supporting the DPRK's new all-inclusive peace overture.

Association Sends Sympathy Message to China

*SK1511041688 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0413 GMT 15 Nov 88*

[Text] Pyongyang November 15 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association sent a message of sympathy to the China-Korea Friendship Association upon the loss in human lives and heavy damages in property recently caused by an unexpected earthquake in Yunnan Province, China.

Upon hearing the news that a loss in human lives and heavy damages in property were caused by an unexpected earthquake in Yunnan Province on November 6, we expressed deep consolation and sympathy with the China-Korea Friendship Association and the people in the afflicted area, the message said. It expressed the belief that earthquake damages would be healed at an early date under the leadership of the Communist Party and Government of China.

PRC Cultural Delegation Arrives for Visit

*SK1511105888 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1033 GMT 15 Nov 88*

[Text] Pyongyang November 15 (KCNA)—A Chinese Government cultural delegation headed by Vice-Minister of Culture Ying Ruocheng arrived here today by train. It was met at Pyongyang railway station by O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Zhang Tingyan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

Economic Cooperation Accord Signed With GDR

*SK1511042688 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0423 GMT 15 Nov 88*

[Text] Pyongyang November 15 (KCNA)—A protocol of the 11th meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic was signed in Berlin on November 11.

It was signed by Vice-Premier of the Administration Council Kim Hwan who was heading a DPRK Government delegation and Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR Horst Soelle.

Kim Il-song Sends Gift to Lao Leader

*SK1611042288 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0413 GMT 16 Nov 88*

[Text] Pyongyang November 16 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent the Korean documentary film "40th Anniversary of the DPRK Founding Grandly Celebrated" as a gift to Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Lao

People's Democratic Republic, who is member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

The documentary film was handed by DPRK Ambassador to Laos Kim Sang-chun to Phoumi Vongvichit on November 11.

Phoumi Vongvichit expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his wholehearted greetings to the great leader President Kim Il-song.

He said that the film would contribute to strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the parties, governments and peoples of Laos and Korea.

He wished the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and long life and the Korean people great success in socialist construction and their struggle for national reunification.

Yi Chong-ok, Delegation Leave for Mozambique

*SK1411103888 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1019 GMT 14 Nov 88*

[Text] Pyongyang November 14 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president, left Pyongyang today, by air for a visit to Mozambique.

It was seen off at the airport by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president, Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Genadiy Bartoshevich, Soviet Ambassador to Korea.

Indian Envoy Hosts Soiree on Nehru Centenary

*SK1511050188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0435 GMT 15 Nov 88*

[Text] Pyongyang November 15 (KCNA)—Indian Ambassador to Korea S.S. Gill arranged a film show and a party last evening on the occasion of the centenary of the birth of Jawaharlal Nehru who was the first prime minister of India.

Present on invitation were Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Kim Pong-chu, Cha Pong-chu, Ho Paek-san, Han Pong-ku, Chon Yon-ok and other officials concerned and foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang.

The attendants first saw an Indian documentary film showing the life and activities of Nehru. Then a party was given.

The party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Hwang Chang-yop Meets Cuban Ambassador

SK1511152788 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1515 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 15 (KCNA)—Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Hwang Chang-yop today met and conversed with Cuban Ambassador to Korea Ricardo Danza Sigas when the latter paid a farewell call on him.

Protocols Signed With Cuban Government

SK1611042688 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0418 GMT 16 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 16 (KCNA)—A protocol of the 12th meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cuba and a protocol of the 12th meeting of the Scientific and Technological Cooperation Subcommittee of the Consultative Committee were signed in Havana on November 10.

On the same day a 1989 protocol on the exchange of commodities between the Korean and Cuban Governments was also signed in Havana.

They were signed by Kim Tal-hyon, chairman of the External Economy Commission and minister of foreign trade, who was heading a DPRK Government delegation and Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz, minister of foreign trade of Cuba.

Cuba Holds Competition for World Youth Festival

SK1511042488 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0420 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 15 (KCNA)—The Cuban paper JUVENTUD REBELDE November 11 said that a competition for participation in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students will be held in Cuba from November 1988 to January 1989.

All the Cuban students and working youth between the ages of 14 and 30 will participate in the competition.

13 subjects of the competition were published, which include "The Korean People Have Fought Against Foreign Domination for a Long Time and Made Devoted and Self-Sacrificing Efforts for the Reunification of Their Country. What Enemies Did They Have To Fight Before the Second World War?" "When Did the U.S. Imperialists Occupy South Korea and Was the Korean Peninsula Divided by the 38th Parallel?" "What Significance Does the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students Which Will Be Held in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Carry? When Will the Festival Be Held and How Many Will Be the Members of the Cuban Delegation?"

The results of the competition will be made public and prizes awarded in March next year.

Intergovernmental Pact Signed With Nicaragua

SK1511050388 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0437 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 15 (KCNA)—An agreement of the fifth joint committee meeting between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Nicaragua was signed in Managua on November 2.

It was signed by Kim Tal-hyon, chairman of External Economy Commission and minister of foreign trade, who was heading a DPRK Government delegation, and Henry Ruis Hernandez, external economic cooperation minister of Nicaragua.

Costa Rican Educators Interviewed by KCNA

SK1411152588 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1511 GMT 14 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 14 (KCNA)—Costa Rican educators visiting Korea, when they were interviewed by a KCNA reporter on November 12, expressed full support and solidarity for the proposals put forward at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, saying they are a most reasonable, realistic and fair comprehensive overture for peace and reunification of Korea.

Noe Martinez, technical adviser of adult education to the Education Ministry, said the four principles for the guarantee of peace laid down at the joint meeting are a peace programme firmly guaranteeing peace on the Korean peninsula and most fair proposals for a peaceful reunification of Korea.

He goes on:

If the United States and the South Korean authorities accept the proposals of the joint meeting indicating concrete ways and time-table and strive for their realisation, the danger of a nuclear war would be removed from the Korean peninsula and guarantee for a durable peace and dependable preconditions for reunification would be provided.

The point is that the United States and the South Korean authorities accept these proposals, he stressed, adding: The U.S. imperialists must get out of South Korea at once and the reunification question of Korea must be solved by the Korean people themselves.

Ronsalu Monge, professor of national university of Costa Rica, said that the proposals of the joint meeting are a patriotic overture reflecting the desire of the

Korean people to live independently without alien interference. He called upon the world peace-loving people to pool their strength and put pressure upon the forces threatening and blocking peace and reunification of the Korean peninsula. Exposing and denouncing the moves of the U.S. imperialists to freeze the division of Korea, Prof. Roberto Perez of the university expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for peace and reunification of the country.

Italy-Korea Friendship Society Issues Bulletin

SK1511150888 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1500 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Text] *Pyongyang* November 15 (KCNA)—The Italy-Korea Friendship Association published the October issue of its bulletin.

It carries articles entitled "Proposal for Founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo" [DCRK] and "South Korean Situation After the Olympic Games".

In the article titled "Proposal for Founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo" the bulletin introduces the contents of the proposal in detail, saying that it is the most realistic and fair and aboveboard proposal for realising the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea put forward by President Kim Il-song.

It asserts that the proposal for founding the DCRK should be realized at an early date and stresses that if the North-South top level talks are held, this proposal should be discussed at the talks.

In an article headlined "South Korean Situation After the Olympic Games" the bulletin analyzes the recent political situation prevailing in South Korea and daily growing desire for national reunification among the South Korean people.

Referring to the struggle of the South Korean students and people for the democratisation of society and the reunification of the country which is gaining momentum, the bulletin says: This struggle has driven the present No Tae-u "regime" into a tight corner.

It prints an article by French Professor Charvin under the title "North-South Dialogue and Proposal for Confederation."

Kim Il-song Work Published by Foreign Press

SK1411115388 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1002 GMT 14 Nov 88

[Text] *Pyongyang* November 14 (KCNA)—"Let Us Accomplish the Cause of Socialism and Communism Under the Revolutionary Banner of Chuche," an immortal classical work of the great leader President Kim Il-song, was recently reported by foreign news media.

The work was carried by the Malagasy paper VAOVAO N'Y TOLOM BAHOKA, the Finnish paper TIEDONANTAJA, the Indian papers THE HINDU and DAINIK JAGRAN, the Pakistani papers PAKISTAN TIMES, HAIDER and NAWA-E-WAQT, the Lebanese paper AL ANBA'A, the Ugandan papers TAIFA EMPYA, THE INDEPENDENT OBSERVER and NGABO, the Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN, the Ghanaian papers GRAPHIC and THE GHANAIAN TIMES, the U.S. paper WORKERS WORLD and the Guyanese paper CHRONICLE.

The work was also reported by Malagasy and Central African news agencies, television of Zimbabwe and the bulletin of the French Institute for Independence and Non-Alignment.

Disseminated Abroad

SK1611105188 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1026 GMT 16 Nov 88

[Text] *Pyongyang* November 16 (KCNA)—"Let us accomplish the cause of socialism and communism under the revolutionary banner of chuche," a report made by the great leader President Kim Il-song at a meeting celebrating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has been studied and disseminated in various countries.

The work was reported by over 170 kinds of news media in more than 60 countries of the world during the last two months since its publication.

It was repeatedly reported by the Pakistani paper PAKISTAN TIMES, the Ghanaian paper THE GHANAIAN TIMES, the Portuguese paper DIARIO DE LISVA, the ANTA News Agency of Madagascar, Television Broadcasting of Zimbabwe and many other foreign publications and reported by Cuban, Democratic Yemeni, Egyptian, Burkina Faso and other foreign papers and televisions.

Meanwhile, seminars on the work were held in India, Zimbabwe, Mali, Peru, Portugal and many other countries and public figures of various circles issued talks after studying the work.

The Zimbabwean youth centre for the study of kimilsongism in his report at the seminar said:

In his work Comrade Kim Il-song put forward strategic tasks to accomplish the cause of socialism and communism and gave a scientific exposition of many theoretical and practical questions arising in their fulfilment.

By advancing the theory on the transforming of nature, people and society Comrade Kim Il-song has performed an immortal feat in the development of the theory on the building of communism.

The chairman of the Malagasy institute for the study of the *chuche*-based idea on literature and art in his talk noted that the work of respected Comrade Kim Il-song is a programmatic work which scientifically indicates the road to socialism and communism and a historical work which puts forward strategic and tactical policies to be firmly maintained on this road and gives comprehensive elucidation of the questions of principle in realising the peaceful reunification of Korea and a global independence.

The chief of the group for the study of the *chuche* idea of the Dar-es-Salaam National Education College of Tanzania stressed that the work is powerfully inspiring the world people in their struggle for socialist construction and for independence against imperialism as it is run through with the revolutionary stand of accomplishing the cause of the *chajusong* of the popular masses under the revolutionary banner of *chuche*.

South Korea

North-South Lawmakers To Meet at Panmunjom

SK1611074288 Seoul YONHAP in English
0736 GMT 16 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 16 (YONHAP)—The sixth preliminary meeting between South and North Korea to discuss the proposed inter-Korea parliamentary talks will be held Thursday at the truce village of Panmunjom.

In Thursday's meeting, which comes about one month after the fifth contact, the two delegations are to discuss the format and agenda of the talks on which the two sides have yet to reach agreement.

The five-member South Korean delegation, headed by Rep. Pak Chun-kyu, plans to make more positive proposals, while the North Korean side, also comprising five members, is expected to insist on its positions concerning a joint conference and a joint declaration of non-aggression.

At the fifth encounter held on Oct. 13, the South proposed that all lawmakers of the two Koreas' legislatures—the South Korean National Assembly and North Korea's Supreme People's Assembly—attend the talks' opening and closing meetings, which Seoul proposed be held alternately in Seoul and Pyongyang, and that the talks be held with 25 delegates from each side attending.

In response, the North suggested that a joint conference be held with half of the 299 South Korean lawmakers and one-third of the 655 North Korean lawmakers attending.

Concerning the non-aggression issue, Seoul proposed that it be discussed as an agenda item at the talks, while Pyongyang maintained it should be a matter regarding the announcement of a joint non-aggression declaration.

South to 'Carefully Examine' North Proposal

SK1611111488 Seoul YONHAP in English
1024 GMT 16 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 16 (YONHAP)—North Korea has proposed to South Korea that the two sides hold a high-level political and military meeting aimed at discussing ways to reduce lingering political and military tensions between the two sides.

North Korean Premier Yi Kun-mo, in a message sent through the truce village of Panmunjom earlier Wednesday to his South Korean counterpart Yi Hyon-chae, proposed that the two Koreas hold the meeting at "Tongilgak (unification pavilion)," located in the North Korean sector of Panmunjom, by the middle of next month.

Yi suggested that the delegations to the meeting comprise seven to nine high-level government and military officers including deputy premier-level government officials and armed forces chief of staff-level officers.

Yi's message included an explanation of the North Korean version of "four principles for guaranteeing peace," which it said stress efforts leading to unification, the withdrawal of U.S. troops stationed in South Korea, disarmament and inauguration of talks among relevant parties.

The North Korean leader went on to propose that the two sides solve the problem concerning nuclear weapons allegedly deployed in the Korean peninsula by dismantling them completely by the end of 1990 as a part of a comprehensive peace formula based on the four principles.

The latest North Korean message also included a proposal that the American military forces based in the Korean peninsula be withdrawn completely by 1991. It further insisted that the strength of armed forces in each side be curtailed gradually down to 400,000 by next year, 250,000 by 1990 and 100,000-level by 1991.

The North Korean premier also called for an inauguration of a tripartite meeting among the two Koreas and the United States to discuss matters concerning the withdrawal of American troops from Korea, signing of a Pyongyang-Washington peace agreement and declaration of non-aggression between the two Koreas. It added the three parties will be able to seek separate bilateral talks between Pyongyang and Washington and between Pyongyang and Seoul within the framework of the tripartite talks.

A South Korean Government official, meanwhile, expressed something of a negative response to the latest peace proposal from Pyongyang, saying, "Yi's proposal seems to be part of Pyongyang's effort to diffuse pressures from neighboring countries aspiring for the easing

of tension in the peninsula." However, he said, the South Korean Government will "carefully" examine the North Korean proposal and later determine how it would respond.

No-Chon Meeting To Settle Chon Issue Planned

SK1611005988 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES
in English 16 Nov 88 p 1

[Text] President No Tae-u will have a tete-a-tete with former president Chon Tu-hwan probably today to discuss ways of resolving the bitter controversy over corruption charges involving Chon and his family members, reliable sources said yesterday.

Meanwhile, Chon plans to issue a statement, which will include Chon's sincere apology for misdeeds committed while in office and the declaration for the return of his wealth to the state, within this week, probably tomorrow or Friday, the sources said.

Shortly after Chon's statement, President No will call for a "political pardon" for Chon, along with his own promise to prevent recurrences of irregularities during his tenure in a public statement with the hope it will completely settle the Chon question.

A source at Chongwadae revealed, "The ruling camp has a consensus that a face-to-face meeting between President No and Mr. Chon is necessary for the resolution of the controversy."

He also added, "There is no reason that they should not meet each other. But the date has not been fixed."

No met with the ruling Democratic Justice Party leaders—Chairman Yun Kil-chung, Secretary-General Pak Chun-pyong and floor leader Kim Yun-hwan—at the presidential mansion yesterday morning.

The chief executive heard opinions from the administration on the knotty problem from Prime Minister Yi Hyon-chae as well.

Shortly after his return from a 12-day tour of Malaysia, Australia, Indonesia and Brunei Monday, President No was briefed on the domestic political situation by Choe Pyong-yol, senior presidential secretary for political affairs, and Pae Myong-in, director for the Agency for National Security Planning.

In the meantime, aides to Chon huddled to settle on the contents of Chon's statement to be issued in a press conference. They included former chiefs of the Presidential Security Service Chang Se-tong and An Hyon-tae, ex-Presidential Secretary Min Chong-ki and Yi Yang-u, a legal expert.

The source was optimistic on the possibility that the thorny question involving Chon and his family will be resolved "within this week."

Another source revealed that during President No's overseas trip, there were multi-faceted contacts between the aides of the present and former presidents. "As a result, a broad accord was reached where Mr. Chon will make a sincere apology for wrongdoings committed during his tenure and he will leave Seoul to live in seclusion," he said.

He went on, "However, we could not agree on the amount of wealth which will be returned to the state."

The source said that Chon wants to make public in detail his wealth and return the portion which grew over his original assets registered in 1983 in accordance with the Public Servants Ethics Law.

But it was learned that the ruling camp maintains that the remainder of the "political funds" which he raised during the seven-year tenure should be included.

He added that Chon was once considering disclosing the whole story about how he raised and used the political fund in retaliation to the arrest of his elder brother and cousins but his emotions at present has subdued.

As to the possibility of a meeting between No and opposition party leaders, the source said, "In consideration of the current atmosphere, we do not feel it necessary to hold such a meeting."

Meeting Canceled; Statement Expected

SK1611071288 Seoul YONHAP in English
0637 GMT 16 Nov 88

[By Hong Sang-pyo]

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 16 (YONHAP)—Efforts by President No Tae-u and his government to settle the controversy surrounding his predecessor Chon Tu-hwan have reached an impasse as the former president has rejected No's formula for a speedy settlement to the thorny issue, an informed source said Wednesday.

Presidential aides and ruling party officials had a series of behind-the-scenes contacts with Chon's aides to work out procedures for a possible No-Chon meeting but failed to narrow "a wide gap of dissenting views," said the source who declined to be identified.

A No-Chon meeting, which originally was requested by Chon's side, has been expected to mark a turning point in resolving the Chon problem, the most sensitive and challenging issue facing the president, Chon's successor.

As a face-to-face meeting with No has been virtually aborted, Chon will personally clarify Thursday, at the earliest, his position on charges of his involvement in misdeeds and abuse of power during his seven-year presidency, the source said.

Chon's possible clarification, which the former president has reportedly said will cover details of the "inside story" of his republic, including the flow of political funds, might further worsen the already tense domestic political situation, possibly to the point of political turmoil, the source said.

In the negotiations between Chongwadae, the presidential office, and Chon's side, the former president was urged to return his private wealth to the state. Chongwadae insisted that Chon return at least 10 billion won worth of wealth (about 14.5 million U.S. dollars) to the state, the source said.

The amount, according to the source, may include his luxurious house in Yonhui-dong, western Seoul, real estate, and the so-called surplus of the controversial political funds which Chon allegedly raised while in office and is suspected of setting aside for his retirement after the presidency.

Chon reportedly denied the charges that he has a large amount remaining from the alleged political funds and real estate.

Chon's handlers also rejected the request from the No side that Chon and his wife move from their Seoul residence to a rural area to lead a life of seclusion.

Regarding Chon's possible statement on what steps he will take to settle the bitter controversy surrounding him, a close aide to No said Chongwadae is concerned that Chon's statement might fall short of public expectations.

If the Chon side is unable to satisfy the people through its possible unilateral action on the alleged irregularities and abuse of power, President No could hardly guarantee the Chons' safety and future, the aide said.

"It should be up to a decision by the people," said the aide. The remarks appeared to signal that the Chons might face prosecution if the public pressure mounts for legal action against the ex-first couple, political analysts said.

But the Chon side would not retreat from its intention to reveal in detail how he raised and used the alleged political funds, apparently a veiled threat to No who was elected in the direct popular election last year in which then President Chon allegedly provided financial support to No's campaign.

The former president reportedly said he cannot help disclosing the "truth" behind the alleged political funds because the people would not believe him, even though he said he has no illicitly amassed fortune.

Chon was also quoted as saying that he used almost all of the suspected political funds in the operation of the ruling Democratic Justice Party for seven years and in providing "financial assistance" to politicians, including opposition politicians.

Most of the opposition politicians under suspicion for accepting money from the former president denied the allegations and demanded that Chon reveal whom he provided political funds.

Chon, dismissing the request for the return of his wealth, insisted instead that an objective investigation into his wealth be launched by the government before the return of his assets to probe whether he has an illicitly amassed fortune.

The source said President No would respond resolutely to Chon's unilateral action, if such action is taken, and will seek ways to settle the Chon issue as soon as possible.

DJP To Undergo 'Reshuffle' After Chon Probe
SK1611080988 Seoul YONHAP in English
0753 GMT 16 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 16 (YONHAP)—The government and ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) plan to conduct a major reshuffle of the ruling camp leadership, following the conclusion of the ongoing probes into the past Republic's alleged irregularities, a reliable source at the ruling camp said Wednesday.

The ruling party, as a preparatory step for a large-scale reshuffle, will organize a committee early next month to map out a reforms plan intended to inject a fresh image to the government and party of President No Tae-u, according to the source.

The party's reforms committee will be chaired by a senior party member who has had no military career and does not hold a key post in the party organization, the source said.

"As is seen in public opinion in connection with the problem of former President Chon Tu-hwan and irregularities in the Fifth Republic under his rule, the Sixth Republic is strongly pressed to get off to a fresh and new start," the source said.

"The major reshuffle in the government and the party will exclude from any responsible post all figures who were reportedly involved in the irregularities of the Fifth Republic," the source said.

Key officeholders of the government and ruling party may be changed, including the party's chairman, under the judgment that the party's present leadership structure cannot effectively cope with the new political environment in which the opposition parties have more than half of the parliamentary seats, the source added.

Regarding the planned shake-up, party spokesman Kim Chung-wi said, "the basic direction of the reshuffle is to fit the ruling camp structure into the changed political situation as well as to reform it in accordance with the new republic's image."

The party has recently begun to obtain opinions from inside as well as outside the party which may aid the preparation of a reforms draft, another source at the party said.

The ruling party is studying the establishment of a party vice presidency to replace the party's chairmanship, the source added.

The party presidency is held by President No Tae-u.

President No's ruling camp has been continuously pressed by the opposition camp to sever all connections with Chon's Fifth Republic.

Relieved as No Addresses Chon Issue

SK1611012088 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES
in English 16 Nov 88 p 2

[Text] Ruling party leaders appear quite relieved now as President No Tae-u strongly suggested that he would take up the difficult and thorny issue of expresident Chon Tu-hwan in their meeting at Chongwadae yesterday.

Secretary General Pak Chun-pyng said that the problem slipped out of the party's command, but he wore a big smile, rarely seen these days. "You'd better refer them to Chongwadae," he said, parrying questions from newsmen in a brief press conference.

The Democratic Justice Party has been opened to public criticism for its ineffective follow-up measures ever since Chairman Yun Kil-chung visited Chon to deliver a settlement plan on Nov. 3, one day after No's departure on an overseas trip.

Some DJP officials complained earlier that the party has been damaged as it assumed a trouble-shooter's role on the sticky question by trying to execute a plan mapped out by presidential officials who "have hidden behind the curtain in fear of potential censure in case of the plan's failure."

The complaint came at a time when senior presidential secretaries, such as Choe Pyong-yul in charge of political affairs, refused their recommendation that No accept Chon's proposal for an exclusive meeting to receive assurances exempting him from criminal procedures.

At one time, the DJP executives had given up efforts to solve the problem because Chon called for direct contact only with his old friend and successor No, following less productive meetings with incumbent and former DJP leaders, Chong Ho-yong and Kwon Ik-hyon, Chon's old friends.

They still think it's the only solution for No to persuade Chon to accept the ruling camp's formula of simultaneous explanation about and apology for his wrongdoings and returning his assets to the state.

A senior official said, "it is not an excessive protocol that President No meet the former president prior to his agreement or the solution. In consideration of his (Chon's) character, the protocol is inevitable." He viewed that it is not time to make "too much" of No's presidential authority.

Critics are emerging on No's undecisive manner in such a matter as the Chon case.

In the meantime, DJP Chairman Yun looked apparently regretful for having no chance to play again a part in the solution of the problem as a special envoy.

Kim Tae-chung Urges No To Make Decision

SK1311082988 Seoul MBC Television Network
in Korean 1200 GMT 11 Nov 88

[Interview with PPD President Kim Tae-chung by unidentified reporter—date and time not given—video-taped]

[Text] [Reporter] It appears that the prosecutors' investigation of irregularities committed by relatives of former President Chon Tu-hwan has recently been accelerated. Will you please comment on this?

[Kim Tae-chung] Reading the news reports, people have pointed out that such irregularities are too excessive and remind one of tyranny and corruption by government officials during the later stage of Koryo [a unified kingdom in Korea from 918 to 1392].

Needless to say, all of his relatives have been involved in corruption involving rights and privileges, large or small. However, such corruption is so minor that it cannot be compared to what Chon Tu-hwan committed by himself. Even by rough estimation, I can point out about 20 cases.

For example, Lotte illegally occupied the land of the Korea Development Bank and city-owned lands; Chon Tu-hwan gave privileges to a few business groups in developing Ulchi-ro, and an enormous amount of bribes were involved in the course of licensing the second civil airline. This is information learned from reliable sources.

As for the Ilhae Foundation, it was originally founded for the bereaved families of those who were sacrificed in Burma and for academic research. However, Chon Tu-hwan turned this foundation into his personal organization in an attempt to exercise influence over state affairs even after stepping down from the presidency.

There is also reliable information that he secretly transferred his wealth to many places overseas including Australia, the United States, and Switzerland. All these

questions must be thoroughly revealed. However, the prosecutors are merely dealing with minor and unessential issues, such as the scandal of the Seoul Subway Corporation. According to what has been reported, the president of this corporation embezzled only 2 million won over 7 years and only illegally hired 7 employees. I cannot but say that the prosecutors—most of the responsible prosecutors were appointed by Chon Tu-hwan—are merely staging a show by exaggerating such minor cases while ignoring enormous irregularities. What the entire people want is the exposure of Chon Tu-hwan's irregularities. The attitude of prosecutors in ignoring this should not be tolerated.

I think, therefore, the investigation should focus on irregularities and corruption committed by Chon Tu-hwan.

[Reporter] At this point, how and in what method do you think the issue of former president Chon Tu-hwan should be resolved?

[Kim] In brief, the situation has been aggravated because of Mr Chon Tu-hwan's insincerity and attitude of not reflecting on himself and because of the No Tae-u regime's irresponsible negligence.

I repeatedly urged Mr No Tae-u, directly and openly through speeches at the National Assembly, to carry out the amnesty and reinstatement of democratic figures, to resolve the Kwangju question in an honorable manner for the Kwangju citizens, and to resolve and liquidate the issue of Mr Chon Tu-hwan to the extent that people will be convinced. I clearly stated that if all this were accomplished, the people would understand, and we would also cooperate to make the people understand.

This notwithstanding, Mr Chon Tu-hwan has not reflected on himself and the No Tae-u regime has evaded the solution while putting forth various unreasonable theories, thus aggravating the situation as today.

This issue should not be put off any longer. I think President No Tae-u should resolve this issue first of all when he returns home and should make a courageous decision. Our party will decide its final attitude after observing his attitude and the development of situation. All questions should be resolved to such an extent as to convince the people. I think now is the time for making a decision, not marking time.

[Reporter] Thank you for allowing this interview.

Chon 'Involved' in Report for Continuing Power
SK1411093988 Seoul YONHAP in English
0907 GMT 14 Nov 88

[By Kim Chang-hoe]

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 14 (YONHAP)—The presidential office under authoritarian former President Chon Tu-hwan was involved in the production of a classified

research paper featuring a master plan designed to help Chon extend his grip on power after stepping down in February, a Seoul daily newspaper reported Monday.

Quoting one of its senior staff members who participated in the research for the controversial document, the KYUNGHYANG DAILY NEWS, formerly a pro-government newspaper during the Chon government, denied that the research paper was done independently by the newspaper's former President Chong Ku-ho on his own initiative as he had said.

Chang Yon-ho, a planning official of KYUNGHYANG's in-house research institute, told the newspaper that the truth will be revealed if the controversy over Chon's alleged corruption and irregularities settles down, indicating a possible close connection between the paper and the Chon government.

Chang, however, refused to pinpoint who was behind Chong saying that he will disclose the truth with a proper method and timing.

The newspaper also quoted an anonymous member of its staff who said he proofread a printed version of the document as saying, "at that time, I heard one of the senior staff members involved in the work say 'we have to report to the Chongwadae (presidential office) by 9 a.m. tomorrow.'"

KYUNGHYANG said its reporters had retrieved a research plan datelined Dec. 28, 1983, from Chang's office files.

Chong, a former journalist who served as presidential spokesman as well as president of the KYUNGHYANG DAILY NEWS and the state-run Korean Broadcasting System (KBS) during the Chon government, admitted the existence of the controversial paper and said it was done on his own initiative in early 1984 when he was KYUNGHYANG's president.

Chong added, however, that he destroyed the paper, titled preparations for and research on the peaceful transfer of government power in 1988, without reporting to his "superiors" because he felt the contents were unsatisfactory.

Meanwhile, opposition leader Kim Tae-chung told reporters that Chong is lying. "I know that Chong met with Chon at the presidential office and reported to Chon on the paper for two hours in June 1984 when the paper was completed," Kim said.

"The paper is not the work of a single Chon staff member but a work planned and carried out under an order from high up from the beginning," Kim said.

Kim also said that part of the plans in the paper have already been put into practice. "Since the completion of the paper, councils on educational reforms and local autonomy have been formed and work to set up the Ilhae Foundation has been accelerated," Kim said.

Last week the opposition-controlled National Assembly held the nation's first parliamentary hearings in history into charges of irregularities connected with the establishment of the Ilhae Foundation named after the former president's pen name.

Kim rejected as "false" the testimony by Chang Se-dong, Chon's former chief body guard and intelligence chief, at the parliamentary hearings that the paper was nothing but the staff report of a single person.

"In the summer of 1986, I obtained a copy of the paper from a professor to whom Chang handed the paper," Kim said. "An original copy of the paper was sent to the United States to block the plan from being put into practice because it was difficult to make it public through domestic media at that time."

The paper, copies of which have been circulated since October 1986 when the Chon government stepped up its suppression of the political opposition, set forth the goal of the research on extending the rule of Chon's Democratic Justice Party at least until the year 2000 and on building a political foundation to help Chon maintain his hold on power even after he stepped down as president.

The paper said Chon would continue to stay in the ruling party as president while his successor would take the post of vice party president.

Paratroopers Apologize for Violent Act^s on Campus
SK1611014688 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES
in English 16 Nov 88 p 3

[Text] Paratroopers from a Special Warfare Command unit reportedly apologized Monday to the Yonjin Campus of Hanguk University of Foreign Studies for their violent activities, it was learned yesterday.

A group of 27 airborne soldiers destroyed anti-government placards and struck students on the campus Nov. 8, entering the school without permission during field training.

Capt. Pae Chang-kwon and two other paratroopers, who were involved in the incident, visited the university campus Monday and made an apology to school authorities.

They also personally apologized to Yi Si-chol, 27, an English senior.

The soldiers slashed him on his face with a bayonet during the intrusion.

The paratroopers were accompanied by military investigators.

Japanese Paper Cited on No 'Investigation Squad'
SK1311071688 Seoul YONHAP in English
1219 GMT 12 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 12 (YONHAP)—South Korean President No Tae-u has established a special investigation squad to prevent his and his wife Kim Ok-suk's relatives from committing irregularities, a Japanese newspaper reported Saturday.

The SANKEI SHIMBUN quoted a political source in Seoul as saying that the 50-member investigation squad probes into possible speculative investments in real estate or influence peddling by family members and relatives of No and Kim.

The source was quoted as saying that the squad, which directly belongs to Chongwadae, the presidential residence, is to submit reports of investigation directly to No, on finding possible "irregularities" by the presidential family members or relatives.

The paper also quoted the source as saying that No report of influence peddling or corruption by figures close to No has been submitted so far.

In South Korea, government prosecutors are investigating alleged irregularities by family members and relatives of former President Chon Tu-hwan and his wife Yi Sun-cha.

So far, a total of seven relatives of former President Chon, including Ki-hwan, the elder brother of the ex-president, have been arrested on charges of influence peddling or corruption.

The arrests have been made as part of the government's effort to uncover alleged corruption and misdeeds involving Chon, his family members and associates.

The opposition-controlled National Assembly is looking into corruption charges against Chon, while students and dissidents have staged street demonstrations, demanding Chon and Yi be arrested and punished.

Daily Hails No's Diplomacy in Asia, Pacific
SK1511020088 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES
in English 15 Nov 88 p 6

[Editorial: "Partnership With ASEAN"]

[Text] President No Tae-u's official visit to four Asian and Pacific countries, which ended yesterday, has marked a milestone in the buildup of a partnership between our nation and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

The consolidation of cooperative ties with leading countries of Asia and the Pacific-rim is desirable in light of the common goal of preparing for the opening of an era of Asia and Pacific-rim countries.

Such a cooperative bond is necessary to promote not only economic cooperation on a reciprocal basis but also to cement the foundation in the region for stabilization of Korea's diplomatic strength.

One of the noteworthy achievements No attained during his visit to Malaysia, Australia, Indonesia and Brunei was the commitment made by leaders of the three Asian states to the proposed launching of a formal consultation channel between Korea and ASEAN, the seventh of its kind following those concluded between ASEAN and the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the European Community (EC).

With this progress, a strong foothold has been attained for Korea in its attempts to seek trade and economic cooperation with the six ASEAN member countries.

In addition to measures to cement regional bonds, a turning point has been reached in the strengthening of bilateral cooperative ties with Malaysia, Indonesia and Australia, respectively, by reaching agreement to form separate government-level joint committees with an eye to promoting bilateral cooperation aimed at supplementing each other's roles in the political, economic, trade, cultural and other fields.

Also notable are agreements on the inauguration of flights between Korea and Australia and between Korea and Indonesia, under which Korean-flag carriers will be allowed to fly to Sydney and Jakarta beginning next year.

In view of the fact that as much as 80 percent of Korean investment in ASEAN countries has been lopsidedly concentrated on Indonesia, it is a remarkable achievement that a pact for the avoidance of double taxation between Korea and Indonesia was signed this time during No's visit to Kuala Lumpur. This scheme is expected to drastically increase joint-venture investments between the two countries in the days ahead.

Among other notable attainments are the Australian commitment to favorably treat Koreans wishing to emigrate to Australia, and bilateral agreements with Malaysia and Brunei which will encourage Korean industries to undertake business ventures there.

It must be noted that President No has conducted summit diplomacy at a time that international winds seem to be blowing in the favor of Korea, which has hosted a successful Olympiad and proclaimed its positive northern policy toward North Korea and Communist states, in addition to developing an ongoing democratization program and attaining sustained surpluses in trade and the current account in recent years.

All in all, it is of especially great significance that the first official tour the Korean head of state and government has made has been generally successful in getting those countries to develop their partnerships with Korea as the 21st century ushers in the era of the Asia-Pacific basin.

Tangible fruit of the amicable relations between Korea and all of the four nations is expected to be produced in abundance in the coming years.

National Assembly To Summon 8 on Kwangju Probe
SK1411083388 Seoul YONHAP in English
0750 GMT 14 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 14 (YONHAP)—The National Assembly on Monday decided to summon eight additional witnesses to testify at the Assembly's upcoming hearings on the 1980 Kwangju civilian uprising.

The eight people include such former army generals as Chong Ho-yong, then special warfare commander and now a lawmaker of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, Chong Seung-hwa, former Army chief of staff, and Chong ung, then a brigadier general who commanded the 31st division in Kwangju and now a lawmaker of the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy.

The eight newly designated witnesses brings to 27 the number of people to testify before the Assembly special committee probing the Kwangju uprising.

The hearings are scheduled for four days, Nov. 17-18 and Nov. 24-25.

A total of 191 people were officially listed as dead and hundreds of others injured, when martial law troops moved into the southwestern provincial capital of Kwangju in May 1980 to suppress a civilian uprising against martial law authorities under the control of then army general and later President Chon Tu-hwan.

Meanwhile, the Assembly's Education and Information Committee confirmed its position not to summon the owners of four major newspapers published in Seoul for testimony before panel hearings scheduled for Nov. 21-24 on the 1980 forced merger of media institutions.

Dissidents and some newspapers took exception to the exclusion by the ad hoc committee of the publisher of the CHOSUN ILBO and three other of the leading national newspapers.

Workers, Students Protest 'Vicious' Labor Laws
SK1411015488 Seoul YONHAP in English
0142 GMT 14 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 14 (YONHAP)—Some 30,000 workers and students staged a rally Sunday on the campus of Yonsei University here calling for revisions of what they said were "vicious" labor laws.

The rally was followed by a massive 'peace march' to the National Assembly building, some four kilometers from the campus. The participating blue-collar workers and labor activists from across the country chanted slogans calling for better working conditions and the arrest of former President Chon Tu-hwan on corruption charges.

The demonstrators, many brandishing banners of various colors, surged from the Yonsei campus, calling for dissolution of the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI), claiming that the federation is impeding revisions of labor laws.

They also charged that current laws are misused to suppress fair labor activities.

The rally was held to mark the 18th anniversary of the self-immolation of Chon Tae-il, a labor activist, who took his own life in protest of the suppression by the then government of Pak Chong-hui of the labor movement.

After the peaceful march ended, some 700 student activists staged a violent street demonstration, hurling stones and firebombs at police who tried to disperse the demonstrators.

Committee Considers Missing Documents

SK1511031088 Seoul YONHAP in English
0256 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 15 (YONHAP)—The scheduled parliamentary hearing on the 1980 Kwangju civil uprising are certain to have a tumultuous start as members of another parliamentary ad hoc committee Monday disclosed that official documents filed at the army headquarters fail to contain records of some important military activities around the time when the then martial-law government was expanded throughout the country.

Members of the parliamentary ad hoc committee for investigating the military suppression of the 1980 civil uprising found that the martial law diary kept at the army headquarters and shown to the committee members who visited the headquarters in preparation for the hearings failed to record the military activities during the 13 hours between 19:17 on May 17 and 08:30 on May 18.

Committee members also disclosed that the diary did not contain serial numbers from 2,283 through 2,285.

The diary's missing 13 hours are believed to be the time span during which an emergency cabinet meeting passed a bill to expand martial law throughout the country, when the military sent paratroopers to Kwangju and other cities, and when many dissidents including Kim Tae-chung were arrested. The then martial law, which was originally promulgated in all areas other than Cheju Island immediately after President Pak Chong-hui was assassinated on Oct. 26, 1979, was expanded to Cheju as of midnight May 17, 1980.

The Defense Ministry, meanwhile, failed to show a group of the committee members any records of the major military commanders' meeting of May 17 which allegedly saw the necessity for expanding the martial law rule.

When asked why the martial law diary failed to record military movements during the 13 hours, officers of the army headquarters said there were no deliberate attempts to conceal the truth or forfeit the official documents. The officers said it was simply a mistake on the part of the diary writers.

Vice Defense Minister Sin Chi-ku, when pressed by the committee members to present a record of the May 17 major commanders' meeting, is said to have replied that as far as he knew the meeting was not recorded even at the time when it was under way.

The committee's team for examining official documents is scheduled to visit on Tuesday the Defense Ministry's official documents depository located in Pusan to search for the missing documents.

The parliamentary hearings on the Kwangju uprising are slated to begin Nov. 18.

Drop in Stock Prices Linked to Tension Over Chon

SK1411115888 Seoul YONHAP in English
1056 GMT 14 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 14 (YONHAP)—Share prices on the Korea stock exchange closed lower for three consecutive days Monday, reflecting worry over political tension on how to handle irregularities allegedly committed by former President Chon Tu-hwan during his term.

The composite stock price index, which lost 6.49 points in Saturday's half-day session, lost an additional 10.24 points to 753.27 as of 5:20 p.m.

Chon refused to accept notification of an ad hoc National Assembly panel's decision to summon him to testify on the 1980 tragic Kwangju civil uprising.

From the opening of the morning session, share prices fell sharply across the board due to selling spree by individual investors.

As of 5:20 p.m., trading volume amounted to 10.05 million shares in turnover of 213.3 billion won (about 306.9 million U.S. dollars: One dollar is worth about 695 won), compared with 7.78 million shares worth 238 million dollars traded on Saturday.

Of the 783 issues that changed hands, declines outnumbered advances 597-97. Twenty-two issues rose to the daily highest permissible price level, while 33 issues plunged to their daily lower limits.

Investment, Finance Group Head Named
SK1511043188 Seoul YONHAP in English
0429 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 15 (YONHAP)—Kim Uk-tae, former president of the Citizens National Bank, was elected chairman of the Investment and Finance Association of Korea (IFAK) Tuesday.

Kim, 54, is the first full-time chairman of the IFAK.

Kim's other major positions in the past include director of the Finance Ministry's Customs Bureau and chief of the Seoul Customs House.

Daily Reviews U.S. Presidential Election Outcome
SK1511122488 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN
in Korean 11 Nov 88 p 6

[Editorial: "The Bush Administration is Expected to Carry on Hegemonism—The Meaning of the Republican Party's Continuation in Power for 12 Years"]

[Text] With George Bush and Dan Quayle elected as the 41st U.S. president and vice president, the Republican Party's continuation in power for 12 consecutive years has now become possible. With Bush, the incumbent Ronald Reagan's alter ego in terms of philosophy, ideology, and policy, in the presidential office, the United States of America is expected to follow Reagan's policies—conservative domestic policy with the accent on the haves and a U.S. hegemonist foreign policy—for the next 4 years at least.

To a certain degree, Bush can be different from his predecessor in terms of individual behavior pattern, as a matter of course. In principle, however, the news coming out of the White House for the next 4 years will rarely contain anything with hope for the Korean people. Simply put, the outcome of the just-completed U.S. presidential election evidently shows that the Reagan administration will stay in office for 4 more years.

The Democratic Party's presidential candidate Dukakis is a weak person, too, as a matter of fact. From beginning to end of the U.S. presidential election this year, we keenly felt that the country called the United States had no men of stature befitting the presidency. Even if Dukakis had been elected, it would have been impossible to expect any great changes or reforms. This was already apparent at the end of the primaries when he decided to ignore the progressive philosophy and policy of his strong Democratic challenger Jesse Jackson who insisted on "removing the structural diseases in U.S. society and removing hegemonism from U.S. foreign policy in a revolutionary manner."

Even such minority parties as the World Workers' Party, the Socialist Workers' Party, and the Socialist Party had their candidates run for presidential and vice presidential offices. However, they did not expect that their candidates would come into power. The U.S. Communist Party did not participate in the just-completed presidential election.

There is no doubt that the U.S. Administration will keep in place conservatism, the pragmatism of swimming with the tides, the ideology of giving first consideration to the whites, and the policy of placing accent on the haves. These are the domestic policies that have been strengthened since U.S. voters rejected President Carter, the then-incumbent, in the 1980 presidential election, and then rejected candidate Mondale in 1984. This means that U.S. policy will still give first consideration to military affairs, which is evident from the fact that out of every dollar in the U.S. budget, 50 cents is set aside for military and defense expenditures and only 2 cents for educational funds. It also could mean that U.S. policy will remain an anti-welfare policy that does not pay much attention to the problems of blacks, minority ethnic groups, the poor, or those in need of social welfare.

The same is true of U.S. foreign policy. As director of the CIA, which is akin to the Soviet KGB, Bush stood behind various operations engineered to suppress the Latin American masses who fought for social reform, democratization, and against dictators and U.S. domination. He was not unconnected with the Iran-contra plot.

His slogan during the presidential election was "Reagan is me and I am Reagan." He denounced American-style "liberalism," which stands for improvement, reform, and progress, as "an anti-American way of thinking."

It will be difficult to expect any fresh changes from a White House occupied by a man with such an ideology.

U.S. Insurance Company Head Ordered Dismissed
SK1411084588 Seoul YONHAP in English
0833 GMT 14 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 14 (YONHAP)—The Finance Ministry ordered the dismissal of the head of American Life Insurance Co.'s (Alico) Seoul branch, which allegedly violated the insurance law, the ministry announced Monday.

The U.S. insurance firm allegedly canceled unilaterally 8,493 [as received] insurance policies which it sold to 827 people.

The firm received 70.55 million won (about 101,500 U.S. dollars) in premiums from 827 customers in selling the policies, but the company canceled them as the total expenditures, including more than 50 million won in payment of claims and refunds, exceeded the money it received.

Finding that the company violated the insurance law, the Finance Ministry ordered the dismissal of Rory M. Carson, head of Alico's Seoul branch.

The ministry also ordered the imposition of such sanctions as a punitive wage cut against other officials of the Seoul branch, including the branch's deputy head.

Alico began its business here in October last year. The firm registered a 417 million-won loss during the first six-month period of its operation and reportedly suffered an estimated loss of about one billion won during the April-September period.

Sports Minister To Visit Hungary, USSR
SK1411052488 Seoul YONHAP in English
0520 GMT 14 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov 14 (YONHAP)—Sports Minister Cho Sang-ho leaves here Monday [14 November] to attend the second international conference for Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sports (MINEPS) slated for Nov. 21 in Moscow.

Before the conference, Cho is scheduled to visit Spain and Hungary from Nov. 15-20 to discuss ways to promote sports cooperation.

During his visit in Madrid from Nov. 15-17, Cho plans to meet with Javier Navarro, sports minister of Spain, to discuss cooperation between the two host countries of the 1988 and 1992 Summer Olympics. The two ministers are also expected to sign a program for Korea-Spain sports cooperation.

Cho is to visit Budapest from Nov. 18-20, and discuss Korea-Hungary sports exchange programs for 1989 in line with the memorandum of sports cooperation signed in September in Seoul.

Ministers from some 100 countries are expected to participate in the Moscow conference for discussions on ways to promote international sports cooperation. The first MINEPS was held in Paris last year.

Cho is expected to address the conference on Korea's sports activities. In his speech, Cho plans to stress that hosting opportunities of international sports events should be shared by as many countries as possible.

Car Makers Seek Exports to China, East Europe
SK1511020688 Seoul YONHAP in English
0130 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 15 (YONHAP)—Korean automakers are stepping up efforts to begin or increase shipments of their autos to such communist countries as China and East European nations, business sources said Tuesday.

The automakers—Hyundai, Daewoo and Kia—are also holding or plan to hold business talks on possible joint ventures with those countries.

Daewoo shipped 180 units of its "LeMans" car to China in early October, as part of its contract with China's Hunan Province to export 500 "LeMans" before the end of this year.

Daewoo, which has sought to enter communist markets through its market diversification plan, has also reached an agreement in principle with Czechoslovakia to ship its cars to that East European nation, an official at the company said.

Business talks are under way on the amount and prices of the "LeMans" to be shipped to the Czechoslovakian market, and Daewoo is expected to conclude a contract to ship 5,000 "LeMans," he said.

Kia, which exported 54 cars to China last year, has shipped some 1,000 units of its minibuses and trucks to the Asian country since the beginning of this year.

Kia is considering establishing a joint venture with China to produce special trucks for use in rural areas, and holding talks with East European countries, including Hungary, to ship its cars or to set up joint ventures, according to a Kia official.

Hyundai has drawn up a plan for active shipments of its cars to China and other socialist countries, but is adopting a cautious attitude toward establishing joint ventures with or transferring technical know-how to those countries.

Although advancement to socialist countries is not a pressing need, Hyundai is considering making inroads into those nations to cope with strengthening protectionist barriers in developed countries, a Hyundai official said.

Meanwhile, Hyundai is carefully examining whether to set up a joint venture, establish a technical tie-up or ship finished cars to a Chinese province, which sent letters of inquiry to Hyundai regarding the possibility of a joint venture, the official added.

Information on Drugs To Be Exchanged With Taiwan
SK1511130088 Seoul YONHAP in English
1246 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 15 (YONHAP)—Korea and Taiwan agreed to exchange information on narcotics smuggling in their annual customs cooperation conference Tuesday.

Customs officials of the two countries shared the view that the implementation of anti-dumping duty system is necessary to overcome the rising protectionism worldwide.

They also discussed the automation of customs procedure, clearance, inspection scope of traveller's belongings, and supervision of customs bonded factories.

The nine-member delegations of each country was led by Yi Tong-ho, head of Korea's Office of Customs Administration and his Taiwanese counterpart Huang Ching-xun.

The conference winds up Wednesday.

KAL To Begin Flights to More Asian Cities

SK1511014288 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES
in English 15 Nov 88 p 3

[Text] Korean Air (KAL), the nation's flag carrier, will initiate flight operations to Sydney, Jakarta and Nagasaki from Seoul during the first half of next year, it was learned yesterday.

According to the Transportation Ministry, the opening of the new air routes particularly the one between Seoul-Sydney and Seoul-Jakarta have been made possible as a result of agreements reached when President No Tae-u visited both nations as part of his Asia-Pacific tour which wound up yesterday.

The new air route between Seoul and Nagasaki will be opened in accordance with an agreement reached during the Korea-Japan aviation talks held earlier this year, the ministry said.

The ministry further revealed that the matter of starting flight operations between Seoul and Sydney was agreed in principle at working-level talks held in Canberra in August this year.

KAL has long wanted to fly into Australia, but it had been held up due to Qantas's lukewarm attitude, the Australian airline, on the grounds that flight operation between the two cities would not be lucrative.

However, the Australian airline turned aggressive on the matter of opening the air route in August this year in accordance with measures of the Korean Government to liberalize overseas travel.

Accordingly, KAL is considering flying into the Australian city either by direct flight from Seoul or via Singapore from which it retains beyond rights, according to the ministry.

Qantas is reported to be considering flying into Seoul by extending one of its current flight routes from Tokyo, Hong Kong or Singapore, the ministry.

For the Seoul-Jakarta route, KAL considers wither opening a direct line to the Indonesian capital or extending the current route from Manila, the ministry said.

Burma

Saw Maung Sends Gorbachev GOSR Greetings

BK1411103288 Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S
DAILY in English 7 Nov 88 p 1

[Text] Rangoon, 7 Nov—General Saw Maung, Chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council of the Union of Burma, has sent a message of felicitations to His Excellency Mr Mikhail S. Gorbachev, Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the occasion of the seventy-first Anniversary of the Great October Revolution [GOSR] of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which falls on 7 November 1988.

'Misinformation' About Armed Forces Denounced

BK1411131088 Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S
DAILY in English 6 Nov 88 p 6

[Editorial: "Shades of Lord Haw-Haw"]

[Text] No matter what purveyors of mischief and misinformation may say or comment upon the role which the Pyithu Tatmadaw [People's Defense Forces] has traditionally played in working tenaciously and steadfastly for the welfare of the Union of Burma and its peoples, the veritable deluge of donations which have been pouring in for our heroes of Mong Yang and Methawe and for Tatmadawmen in general demonstrates beyond any doubt that the feelings of gratitude and generosity felt by the peoples of the Union of Burma towards the Tatmadaw are genuine.

The purveyors of mischief and misinformation have been so intent in their desire to paint our Pyithu Tatmadaw in the darkest possible colours irrespective of reality and irrespective of what they know to be the truth, that they have come, incredibly enough, to believe their own misinformation. Even Lord Haw-Haw in his best years could not have made a better job of undermining his own credibility.

Because that is exactly what is happening to the current purveyors of mischief and misinformation who are evidently bending over backwards in their rather ingenious attempts to discredit the people's Pyithu Tatmadaw every imaginable way, and also in ways not quickly imaginable for normal individuals.

We need not go into detail about the numerous instances of gross misinformation and direct defamation which these peculiarly vindictive people seem to have been indulging themselves in. After all, all these attempts to defame and discredit have been unequivocally rebutted in detail, point for point, by the spokesman of the Pyithu Tatmadaw. Accredited representatives of practically all major international news agencies and of two of four best-known international radio stations have also been present at these press conferences. "Question time"

usually lasts well beyond the time when all correspondents have run out of questions. Yet, strange noises continue to emanate from peculiar sources and most persistently from the squawk box. As we have said before, even Lord Haw-Haw could not have done better!

Political Parties Continue To Register

National Solidarity League

BK1311060088 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 11 Nov 88

[Text] The National Solidarity League, Union of Burma, which has its headquarters at No 514/515, Tadagale Main Road, No 5 Ward, Mayangon township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted to register as of 8 November in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 118 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The National Solidarity League has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Patrons: Daw Ohn Kyi, alias Thakinma Daw Ohn Kyi of Thonze; Nai Tin Hla, Good Worker award winner; Daw Chit Tin;

Chairman: U Ba Yi of Thonze, member of the Independence Roll of Honor, 2d Grade;

Vice Chairman-1: U Kyi Myint of Myaungmya;

Vice Chairman-2: Daw Sein Sein, former member of Parents Teachers Association of Teachers Training College;

General Secretary: U Soe Shin, alias Maung Soe Shin Thonze, winner of literary award;

Joint General Secretary: Daw Cho Htwe;

Secretaries: U Win U, B.Sc; Daw Hnin Nwe Kyaw, 2d year physics; U Maung Kyaw, 2d year Burmese;

Members: U Thaung Shwe of Pegu; U Khin Maung Than of Thonze; U Than Htoo of Ma-ubin; U Aung Khin of Botataung; U Khin Myint of Henzada; Salai Hla Myint of Maymyo; U Thein Myint of Tavoy; U Maung Maung Htwe of Thonze; U Hla Sein of Henzada; and U Tin Nyo of Tamwe.

Rakhine Races Democratic Party

BK1311081288 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 12 Nov 88

[Text] The Rakhine Races United Democratic Party, RRUDP, which has its headquarters at New Burma Printing Press, Main Road, Sittwe, Rakhine State, has been permitted to register as of 8 November in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 120 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Rakhine Races United Democratic Party has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Chairman: U Tha Kyaw, life member and 1953-54 chairman of Rangoon University Social and Reading Clubs;

Vice Chairman: U Thant Shwe, retired chief warden;

Vice Chairman: U Aung Kyaw Thein, martial arts instructor;

General Secretary: U San Shwe Kyaw, secretary Rakhine State Martial Arts Federation;

Joint General Secretary-1: Daw Hla Thein Shwe, LLB, advocate;

Joint General Secretary-2: U Po Khin of Buthidaung;

Members: U Than Myint; U Ba Thauang; Daw May Sein Hla, LLB, advocate; Daw Tin Tin Mya, LL. B, advocate; U Saw Hla Maung, martial arts instructor; U Kyaw Myint of Buthidaung; U Maung Pru of Maungdaw; U Chaung Chun of Maungdaw; U Kyaw Tun; U Aung Kyaw Zan; U Maung Zan Aung; U Kyaw Kyaw, BA; and U Win Maung.

Democracy Reformation League

*BK1311062688 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 11 Nov 88*

[Text] The Democracy Reformation League, which has its headquarters at No 2, Khemathi Road, Migyaungkan section 3, Thingangyun Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted to register as of 7 November in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 119 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The National Solidarity League has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Patrons: U Ba Tint, member of the Independence Roll of Honor; U Aung Kyaw, BA English Literature, B.Com, L.C.C. English London, retired schoolmaster; U Tauk Tun, BA philosophy, R.L., advocate;

Chairman: U Khin Nyein, B.Sc, BA, Dip Ed;

Vice Chairman-1: U Myat Tun, B.Sc Physics, R.L., advocate;

Vice Chairman-2: Sao Kyaw Soe Win, BA English, R.L.;

General Secretary: U Ye Myat, B. Com, H.G.P., R.L., Diploma in Russian, advocate;

Joint General Secretary: U Hla Tun Shwe, LLB, advocate;

Members: U Khin Maung Swe, B.Sc chemistry; Daw Kyi Kyi Swe; U Ohn Kyaw, B.Sc Pure Science; U Myo Kyaing, B.Sc chemistry; U Myint Naing, H.G.P., solicitor; U Tin Aung Cho, B.Sc physics; and U Kyaw Zan, BA philosophy, H.G.P., R.L.

Arakan Students, Youth League

*BK1311092088 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 12 Nov 88*

[Text] The Arakan Students and Youth League for Mayu Development, Arakan, which has its headquarters at No 180, 2d floor, Maung Taulay Street, Pabedan Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted to register as of 8

November in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 119 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Arakan Students and Youth League for Mayu Development has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Chairman: U Kyaw Soe Aung, 4th year history, University of Rangoon;

Vice Chairmen: U (Lawsaw), 4th year History, University of Rangoon; U Maung Maung Lay, M.Sc student, University of Rangoon;

General Secretary: U (Elias), 3d year mathematics honor class, University of Rangoon;

Joint General Secretary: U (Muhammed Tawyok), M.Sc Mathematics student, University of Rangoon;

Members: U Aung Myint, 3d year Geography, University of Rangoon; U (Elias), 2nd year Doctor of Dental Surgery; Daw Khin Mar Nyo, 1st year chemistry honor class, University of Rangoon; U Tha Nu, 3d year physics, University of Rangoon; U Saw Myint, final year electrical, Technical Institute, Prome; Daw Hla Hla Myint, 3d year Chemistry, Rangoon University; Daw Sein Nu, 1st year history honor class, University of Rangoon; and U Khin Maung Lwin, 1st year Institute of Economics.

Republican Party Registers

*BK1411093088 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 13 Nov 88*

[Text] The Republican Party, which has its headquarters at No 47, 27th Street, Pabedan Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted to register as of 11 November in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 126 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Republican Party has been formed with the following patron and Central Executive Committee:

Patron: U Zaw Htut;

Chairman: U Than Htut, alias U Aye Maung;

General Secretary: U Hla Tin, alias U Aung Myint;

Joint General Secretary: U Than Nyunt, alias Than Myint

Members: U Min Zaw; Daw Tint Tint Saing; Daw Janet; U Win Myint; U Sein Myint; U Mya Aye; and U Hla Nyunt, alias U Sonny.

National Fitness, Peace Party

*BK1311115388 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 12 Nov 88*

[Text] The National Fitness and Peace Party, which has its headquarters at No 6, Komin Kochin Road, Bahan Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted to register as of 8 November in accordance with Section 5A of the

Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 122 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The National Fitness and Peace Party has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Chairman: U Maung Maung Khin, Shwe Karaweik;
Vice Chairman: U Win Myint;
Secretary: U Tin Win, alias U (Mya Zwe);
Joint Secretary: Daw Htar, theatrical artiste; and
Members: U Myint Htay, U Than Myint Thein, U Kyaw Tun, and U Pauk.

National Republican Federation

BK1411071588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1300 GMT 13 Nov 88

[Text] The National Republican Federation, NRF, which has its headquarters at No 65-C, Tank Road, Tadabyu Ward No 10, Hlaing Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted to register as of 8 November in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was stated in Announcement No 123 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The National Republican Federation has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Chairman: U Thadde Maw, BSc;
Vice Chairman: U Saw Tun, old Myoma student;
General Secretary: U Sithu Lwin, 5th-year forestry student, Yezin Agriculture University;
Secretary-1: U Zaw U, 3d-year physics student, University of Rangoon;
Secretary-2: U Kyaw Thu, 4th-year Burmese major student, University of Rangoon;
Secretary-3: Daw Thanda Myint, 3d-year botany student, University of Rangoon;
Members: U Hlaing Min, final year MSc physics student, University of Rangoon; U Naing U, 3d-year physics student, University of Rangoon; U Kyaw Kyaw Soe, 3d-year Rangoon Institute of Technology student; U Kyaw Shwe, 4th-year chemistry student, University of Rangoon; U Phone Myat Thu, BSc Physics; U Min Naing, BSc Botany; Daw Thi Thi Hlaing, 3d-year physics student, University of Rangoon; Daw Hla Hla U, 2d-year chemistry student, University of Rangoon; and Daw Win Min Than, final year Yezin Agriculture University student.

Burma Unity Democracy League

BK1411085588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 13 Nov 88

[Text] The Union of Burma Unity Democracy League, BUDL, which has its headquarters at No 120, ground floor, Konzaydan Street, Pabedan township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted to register as of 11 November in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties

Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 124 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Union of Burma Unity Democracy League has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Patrons: Mr G.D. Ghose, BSc, BL, retired session judge of Hanthawaddy; Dr (A.L. Ganisan), MBBS, DA London, retired anesthesiologist;
Chairman: U G.F. Sharma, BA, BL;
Vice Chairman-1: Dr (D.B. Limbu), MBBS;
Vice Chairman-2: U Hla Maung;
Vice Chairman-3: Dr San San Aye, alias (Anda), MBBS;
General Secretary: U Thaug Sein, former leader of 1946 general strikes supreme headquarters;
Joint General Secretary-1: H. Guha, alias U Aung Pe of Moulmein, former reporter of KYEMON DAILY;
Joint General Secretary-2: U Than Htay Lwin of Nyaunglebin, BA, H.G.P, R.L, advocate;
Joint General Secretary-3: U (Arbu Ganisan), BA English, R.L, advocate
Members: U Aung Kyi; U Aung Soe, B. communication; U (Shri Gohal Lama Hardu) of Kyauktada, BA, LLB, advocate; U Thein Htay, alias U Rajah, BA; U Kasi, B.Sc geology; U (Titbu), alias U Nay Tun; U Saw Maung, alias U Raju of Thaton; U (Shinon Linden Varma), former headmaster; U (Sundaya Sami); U Hla Shwe, alias U (Kumar); U (Harbajan Singh); U (Gannaya), alias U Maung Pe; U Kyi Wan; U Soe Myint of Moulmein, BA, solicitor; and (Prakesh Shamshul).

Justice Party

BK1311093488 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 12 Nov 88

[Text] The Justice Party, which has its headquarters at No 47 Nyaungbin Street, South Magyidan West Ward, Kammendine Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted to register as of 8 November in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 121 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Justice Party has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Patron: Daw Thein Chit, BA, B.Ed, B.L, D.J England, advocate, former vice chairman of Rangoon Lawyers Association;
Chairman: U Myo Myint of Kyanigan, B.Sc, H.G.P, R.L, advocate;
Vice Chairman-1: U Ko Myint, BA, BL, D.M.A, advocate;
Vice Chairman-2: Nawarat U Kyi Shein, economist, B. commercial banking, finance, insurance;
Vice Chairman-3: U Chit Ko Ko of Kammendine, LLB, H.G.P, advocate;

General Secretary: Thanmani U Nyunt Shein, LLB, H.G.P, advocate;

Joint General Secretary-1: Daw Myint Myint, MA Burmese, H.G.P, advocate

Joint General Secretary-2: U Myint U of Kemmendine, B. commercial accounting and auditing, H.G.P, R.L, advocate;

Members: U Myo Nyunt Lay of Kemmendine; Daw Than Than Win of Sanchaung, LL B, advocate; U Nyunt Hlaing, BA law, LLB, advocate; U Win of Kemmendine; U Win Naing of Kemmendine, BA geography; U Mya Thein of Kemmendine; U Kyaw Hlaing, BA, H.G.P, R.L, attorney; U Hla Win of Sanchaung; U Soe Than of Lemyethna Ngathaingyaung; U Htay Win, B Sc mathematics; U Aye Soe of Henzada; U Win Shein of Kemmendine; and U Nyein Htay of Myaungmya.

National Democratic Youth Group

BK1411103788 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 13 Nov 88

[Text] The Genuine National Democratic Youth Organization, which has its headquarters at No 20 Ledaungkan Main Road, Thingangyun township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted to register as of 11 November in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 125 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Genuine National Democratic Youth Organization has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Chairman: U Aung Myaing, final year MA geography;

Vice Chairman: U Ne Lin, 2d-year physics;

General Secretary: U Zaw Win Myint, alias Aung Chit, 3d-year history;

Joint General Secretary: U Thaung Nyo Lay, alias Thiri;

Joint General Secretary: U Ye Htut (J.A);

Members: Daw Mar Mar Swe, alias Cho Tu, 3d-year history; Daw Khin Khin Soe, 3d-year mathematics; U Zaw Naing U of Hlegu, 3d-year Burmese; Daw Aye Aye Chit, 2d-year physics; U Tin Naing, 2d-year geography; U Aung Naing Tun, alias Zaw Win; Daw Than Than Ei, 3d-year mathematics; U Thurain Moe Lwin; Daw Aye Aye San, 3d-year mathematics; Bo Aung Khaing Soe U, alias Soe Gyi; and U Min Zaw, alias U Win Myint U.

More Political Parties Announce Objectives

Workers Unity Organization

BK1311094188 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 12 Nov 88

[“Press Release No 70/88 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 12 November—the 4th day of the waxing moon of Tazaungmon, 1350 Burmese era”]

[Text] 1. The following are extracts of the objectives and future programs of the Workers Unity Organization, which has registered with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 12-S, Inya Yeiktha, Kaba-aye Pagoda Road, Mayangon Township, Rangoon Division.

2. Aims: To build workers unity, establish a Union of Burma where democracy blooms, and strive to boost the standard of living of the citizens.

3. Programs:

- A. To organize the entire working masses on the basis of justice and freedom;
- B. To preserve and further strengthen workers unity;
- C. To continuously strive to develop unity of the nationalities on the basis of the alliance between workers and peasants;
- D. To work for friendship with workers internationally;
- E. To work to boost knowledge and technical know-how among workers;
- F. To work to boost the standard of living of workers;
- G. To work to ensure workers fully enjoy their rights and to seek better benefits for the workers;
- H. To ensure wages are commensurate with the labor and qualification of workers;
- I. To scrutinize laws concerning workers and to propose for and work for the promulgation of new and better labor laws;
- J. To work to eliminate unemployment and provide job security;
- K. To render help in making educated young workers obtain employment abroad;
- L. To work for the expansion of the social security scheme;
- M. To arrange for the introduction of relief programs and pleasant working conditions for workers;
- N. To work to increase housing for workers;
- O. To build rest and recreation camps and lodgings for workers; and
- P. To cooperate with other political organizations which share the political objectives with this organization.

Youth Unity Organization

BK1311120088 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 12 Nov 88

["Press Release No 69/88 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 12 November—the 4th day of the waxing moon of Tazaungmon, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following are extracts of the objectives and future programs of the Youth Unity Organization, which has registered with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 41-B, 6th Mile Mark, Prome Road, Hlaing Township, Rangoon Division.

2. Aims

- A. To strive for stronger bonds of unity among the youth masses in Burma;
- B. To work toward making youths faithful to the country and harbor love for the working people;
- C. To work toward making youths the defenders of the state and builders of the nation; and
- D. To work toward making youths the promoters of national culture and good traditions and customs.

3. Programs

- A. To undertake organizational work to consolidate the youth masses regardless of their race, religion, or class;
- B. To strive for the growth of democracy within the youth masses;
- C. To work with the aim of fostering and training youths in their early years for their mental, physical, and moral development; of ensuring their participation in the constructive tasks of the state; and of making them the protectors of the nation;
- D. To establish close and friendly relations with youths internationally, to learn from the experiences of international youth organizations, and to disseminate this knowledge among the youth masses;
- E. To work to make youths observe laws of the country, rules of organizations, and social ethics;
- F. To work to ensure the creativity of youths is fully utilized in the development tasks of the state;
- G. To work to ensure that youths not only protect but also preserve for future generations the cultures, traditions, and customs of the national races;
- H. To work for the establishment of an education system that guarantees the future of youths;
- I. To help educated youths get jobs at home and to enable them to work abroad;
- J. To work to promote health and sporting activities of youths;
- K. To cooperate with other political organizations which have common political objectives with this organization; and
- L. To cooperate with other youth organizations in the interests of the state and the people.

Rakhine Unity, Democracy Group

BK1411075988 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 13 Nov 88

["Press Release No 71/88 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 13 November—the 5th day of the waxing moon of Tazaungmon, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following are the extracts of the objectives and future programs of the Rakhine Unity and Democracy Association, which has registered with the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 200, Min Ba Gyi Street, Mawli Ward, Sittwe, Rakhine State.

2. Aims:

- A. To work for the emergence of democracy because the only way to establish a prosperous, humane, and moralistic Union of Burma is through the process of democracy;
- B. To work within the framework of law to ensure that the Rakhine people fully enjoy their deserved rights;
- C. To work together with any party or organization to bring about success for the causes of human rights and democracy;
- D. To oppose secessionist movements aimed at separating Rakhine State from the Union of Burma, dictatorship in whatever form it assumes, and ultrademocratic systems which resemble anarchy;
- E. To work for the unity of all national groups regardless of race and religion; and
- F. To work for friendship and cooperation with world nations on the basis of peaceful coexistence.

3. Programs:

To carry out the motivation and education work within the framework of law for the achievement of a) freedom of thought, b) freedom of speech, c) freedom to write, d) freedom to publish, e) freedom to organize, f) freedom to worship, and g) freedom to earn one's living in any legal way.

National Progressive Democracy

BK1411093588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 13 Nov 88

["Press Release No 72/88 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 13 November—the 5th day of the waxing moon of Tazaungmon, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following are extracts of the objectives and work programs of the All-Burma National Progressive Democracy Party, which has registered with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General

Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 470-B Thalawadi Street, No 10 North Ward, Thaketa Township, Rangoon Division.

2. Aims

- A. To preserve the existing national unity from disintegration; and
- B. To work to the best of one's physical and mental capability for the long-term advancement and development of the interests of all citizens.

3. Programs

- A. To work to ensure that in the eyes of the world the Union of Burma stands eternally as an independent nation where just and genuine democracy prevail;
- B. To give priority toward strengthening the bonds of national unity so that the Union will remain intact;
- C. To work with emphasis on peace and tranquillity and law and order;
- D. To coexist peacefully with all nations in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter;
- E. To continue practicing an independent, active, and just foreign policy;
- F. To increase prices for agricultural products so that the lives of peasants will be secure, to create conditions for multiple croppings, and to work for the mechanization of agriculture;
- G. To accept unattached assistance from all nations if such assistance is beneficial to the economic progress of the country;
- H. To work for the promotion of national unity, national defense, and the raising of the standard of living;
- I. To provide guarantees through law for investments, the setting up of mills and factories, and trading rights for enterprises carried out by local and foreign entrepreneurs;
- J. To provide free medical care for all people at state hospitals and dispensaries;
- K. To work to improve the efficiency of public services; and
- L. To build the defense forces into modern fighting forces, as they are essential for national security.

War Veterans Body Registers as Social Group

BK1411145288 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 14 Nov 88

[Text] The Burma War Veterans Organization [BWVO] Central Executive Committee held a meeting with chairmen, vice chairmen, secretaries, treasurers, and chairmen of inspection committees of 25 township war veterans' organizations in Rangoon City Development Areas at the BWVO Headquarters on 10 and 11 November.

At the meeting, the Central Executive Committee explained how the BWVO was founded, the work accomplished by the organization, the restructuring of the organization, and the implementation of the objectives and basic programs of the organization.

In giving the explanation, it was noted that the organization was founded in 1972 on the instruction of Defense Chief of Staff General Ne Win, a founding father of the Defense Force. The aim of the organization was to enable the veterans, who had served in the Defense Forces at different periods, to uphold their fine tradition of displaying their in-service spirit, discipline, and dutifulness; to enable them to always cooperate with the Defense Forces in undertaking the tasks regarding national defense and security; to enable them to collectively play a part in furthering the interests of the national people; to enable veterans to render mutual help; and to enable them to lend a helping hand in the constructive tasks of the state.

Following the formation of the organization, it helped the members enjoy their rights due to their service with the Defense Forces. Members to a certain extent also gained employment because township veterans organizations engaged in suitable economic enterprises whenever the opportunity arose. Veterans also dutifully took part in public welfare activities and in the national defense and security tasks.

In the era of multiparty democracy, the BWVO will not accept the leadership of any party and its members will not join any political party. The BWVO Headquarters has already registered itself, including the township branches all over the country, as a social organization in accordance with law. Hence, in accordance with the instruction of the BWVO Headquarters, all war veterans' organization township executive committees will have to be re-formed, and the aims and basic programs enshrined in the BWVO constitution must be implemented in accordance with rules and regulations and the instruction from the headquarters, and veterans will have to continue taking part in the constructive tasks of the state together with the Defense Forces and the people.

Deadline Extended on Students Return

BK1611124088 Hong Kong AFP in English 1225 GMT
16 Nov 88

[Text] Rangoon, Nov 16 (AFP)—A deadline for Burmese students who have taken shelter with ethnic insurgents at Burma's borders to return home has been postponed to the end of the year, a military spokesman said here Wednesday.

The initial deadline, this Friday, had been set a month ago by the military junta that seized power in a September 18 coup to halt a two-month-long wave of student-led pro-democracy protests.

"We have decided to extend the last date for return of students by another month and 13 days since our efforts to bring back the students have been very effective," Colonel Kyaw Sann told a press conference at the Defence Ministry.

Thousands of students, pledging to fight the ruling junta, fled a post-coup crackdown on the democratic movement to join various insurgent groups active along Burma's borders.

A military spokesman said here October 17 that the government had set up 27 "welcome camps" to house the students who would give up their fight before a November 18 deadline.

Students found among ethnic rebels past the deadline would be treated as insurgents, he said.

Col Kyaw Sann said more than 1,139 wayward students had returned from the borders by Wednesday.

Journalists at the press conference were invited to meet three students and a teacher who had returned from the Thay Baw Bo camp where the Karen National Union (KNU) has been training students for guerrilla warfare.

The four, identified as school teacher Ko Hla Aung, 29, and university students Zarni Tun, 22, Thein Htay, 25, and Min Thein, 27, said they had left Thay Baw Bo on November 4 for the government-set Myawaddy reception camp.

Ko Hla Aung said most of an estimated 2,000 students at Thay Baw Bo had become disillusioned and demoralized, and they desired to come home.

Col Kyaw Sann said the deadline was extended to give the students more time and the decision had not been made at others' behest.

A group of 43 newly registered political parties asked the authorities late last month to revoke the November 18 deadline, describing as "insincere with malicious intent" the opening of the reception centres for the students.

"We have no intention of extending the deadline beyond (December 31)," the spokesman for the State Law and Order Restoration Council said.

He said diplomatic means were also being used to retrieve the wayward students but he gave no details.

It was also possible that the government would set up refugee camps in Thailand for students who found it difficult to return through insurgent territory, he said.

He dismissed reports that ethnic rebels and Burmese dissidents appeared to have freedom of travel in Thailand, saying that there was no change in Burma's foreign policy of friendship towards all countries, especially its neighbours.

"We continue to adhere to the five principles of peaceful coexistence," he said.

'Students Revolutionary Front' Members Arrested
BK1411151588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 14 Nov 88

[Text] At 1545 on 6 November, security personnel interrogated Soe Win Aung, alias Moe Moe Thu, 18, son of U Saw Aung, after he was found with suspicious-looking documents at the Mayangon 8th mile junction. It was revealed that Soe Win Aung was an eighth standard student from No 3 Mayangon High School serving as an organizer in the Mayangon Township Students Revolutionary Front, which was founded to create disturbances and commit violence. He was also an information officer in Mayangon Township for the Democratic Party for New Society.

According to his testimony, Shan Gyi, alias Zaw Zaw, 22, son of U Khin Maung of No 35, Ward No 4, Kyaukwaing Paya Road—who is the vice chairman of the Mayangon Township Students Revolutionary Front—was arrested on 7 November. Htein Lin Than, 19, son of U Than Lwin of No 45, Sein-nu Bayin Road, 7 and 1/2 mile mark, Mayangon Township, who is a member of that front, was detained on 10 November.

Shan Gyi, alias Zaw Zaw, is an organizer of the Democracy Party for Mayangon Township, while Htein Lin Than is also a member of the Democracy Party.

Legal action has been taken against the three.

Students, Rebels Hold 'Strategy Session'
BK1411114488 Hong Kong AFP in English 1047 GMT 14 Nov 88

[Excerpt] Bangkok, Nov 14 (AFP)—Burmese ethnic rebels met Monday with Burmese student leaders and expatriates to work out joint strategy for guerrilla war in the wake of the September military coup in Rangoon, a rebel source said.

The source, from the Karen tribe, said by phone from the Thai-Burmese border that the meeting was attended by all 10 groups of the rebels' National Democratic Front (NDF), students who have fled Rangoon and other cities and the U.S.-based Committee for Restoration of Democracy in Burma.

The NDF did not invite the Burma Communist Party, also fighting Rangoon, to the meeting, the first to bring ethnic and student leaders together in an overall strategy session, said the source, who requested anonymity.

"We aim to reach an agreement on a concerted political and military effort by all the groups opposing the government of General Saw Maung in Rangoon," the source said.

"This is the first time we are holding a meeting between all anti-Rangoon and pro-democracy groups since the student-led popular uprising in Rangoon three months ago," he added.

The NDF had decided at a meeting in October to form an alliance with students seeking armed revolution as well as expatriate Burmese groups.

The NDF also vowed to increase attacks by its combined 15,000-25,000 guerrillas against the 180,000-strong Burmese army.

Many students and expatriate groups are from the ethnic Burman majority with whom the insurgents, fighting since Burma became independent in 1948, have failed to form links.

More than 5,000 students and other antigovernment dissidents have fled to Karen National Union (KNU) camps seeking training and weapons since a peaceful two-month student-led movement for democracy in Burma faltered. A military junta took power on September 18.

But hundreds of students have returned to Rangoon and other cities, frustrated by slow progress towards armed revolution. Karen officials have said those who remain may one day form the core of an effective guerrilla force.

The meeting was being held at Klerdey on the Thai-Burmese border, some 480 kilometres northwest of here. [passage omitted]

Looters Join Political Party 'To Avoid Arrest'

BK1511161188 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Excerpts] At 1400 on 10 November, security personnel arrested Hla Aung Thein, 39, son of U Mya Thein of No 8/107, Hnin-Si Chan No 12 Ward, Hlaing Township, near Thamaing School, No 6 Ward, Mayangon Township. Hla Aung Thein had been absconding after playing a leading role in the looting of the laboratory equipment factory in No 12 Ward, Hlaing Township.

According to his testimony, he and his younger brother, Hla Aung Nyein, had led about 120 people to loot that factory at about 1700 on 31 August. [passage omitted]

The assorted goods plundered by a 14-man group headed by Hla Aung Thein were later sold to people who had come by car to buy from them. The stolen goods fetched 60,000 kyat, and his share came to about 4,500 kyat.

He said he was in the police lockup for 1 and 1/2 months in 1965 because of an attack with a sword; spent another 1 month in the lockup in 1987 for butchering a cow

without a license; was jailed 1 and 1/2 months at Insein Jail for theft; and was jailed for 14 days at Hlaing police station lockup on 6 August 1988 for theft at the laboratory equipment factory.

He said this after breaking in and looting the laboratory equipment factory as leader of a mob and together with his younger brother, Hla Aung Nyein. He said that to avoid arrest for that crime, and with the belief that assistance would be received even if the arrest did come about, he and his younger brother joined the National League for Democracy [NLD] as members. The two brothers, he said, were assigned as NLD executives in charge of No 12 Ward in Hlaing Township.

On 8 October, when security personnel concerned summoned him for interrogation regarding the looting of the factory, he and his brother fled. Legal action has been taken against Hla Aung Thein, but his brother, Hla Aung Nyein, is still at large today.

Brunei, Singapore & Malaysia

Malaysia

Envoy Asks U.S. To Reject GSP Removal

BK1611114188 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0919 GMT 16 Nov 88

[By Salmy Hashim]

[Text] Washington, Nov 16 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia Tuesday [15 November] asked the United States Government to reject a labour petition for denial of duty-free privileges to it for alleged anti-worker and human rights abuses, saying removal of the generalised system of preferences (GSP) would make 75,000 Malaysian workers jobless.

Malaysian Ambassador to the United States Albert Talalla, addressing the GSP annual review hearing, said the petition overlooked the contribution of Malaysian trade unions and workers' rights and development both nationally and internationally.

He said Malaysia's laws had not prohibited any worker from forming or joining any trade union.

"Withdrawal of the GSP will in fact penalise the very workers whose rights the AFL-CIO (American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organisations) purports to protect," he pointed out.

Talalla was the first speaker at the opening of the four-day hearing which will also probe alleged unfair labour practices in Israel, Haiti, Burma, Liberia, and Syria. Venezuela will be investigated for its expropriation of property belonging to a United States petroleum company.

Although the AFL-CIO petition on Malaysia devoted a substantial number of pages to the fate of the secretary-general of the Malaysian Trades Union Congress (MTUC), V. David, who was arrested under the Internal Security Act (ISA) in October last year during a Malaysian government bid to quell rising racial tension in the country, no mention was made of this during Tuesday's testimony or the question-and-answer session.

David, who was freed a few days after the petition was released, was reported to have told a labour conference here that the Malaysian Government was engaged in large-scale violation of human rights, including the rights of workers and their organisations.

"Because of those rights violations, David specifically and unequivocally urged the AFL-CIO to press for withdrawal of Malaysia's special trade privileges in the United States market," the AFL-CIO said in its 21-page petition which was submitted in June.

The GSP programme, designed to encourage the expansion of manufactured and semi-manufactured exports from developing countries, enabled Malaysia to export 347 million U.S dollars worth of goods to the United States last year.

Malaysian products, which benefit from the programme, include broadcast band receivers, microwave ovens, airconditioning machines and parts, switchboard panels, and telephone switching apparatus.

The AFL-CIO is scheduled to prove Malaysia's anti-worker and human rights abuses on Friday.

23 Arrested Over Fires at Government Buildings
BK1611070588 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0639 GMT 16 Nov 88

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Nov 16 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Police have arrested 23 people under the Internal Security Act (ISA) in two northern states in connection with fires at government buildings, Deputy Police Chief Jaffar Abdul disclosed Wednesday.

He said 11 people were arrested in Kedah State and 12 in Perak between Oct 14 and Nov 10, adding that police seized an assortment of arms and explosive devices.

Jaffar said in a statement that the arrests were made in connection with a number of fires at two government buildings in Kedah on June 5. The ISA provides for indefinite detention without trial.

The arms seized were six revolvers, a large quantity of ammunition of various types, three hand grenades, several other types of explosive devices and material for making booby traps, Jaffar said.

Cambodia

PRC Plan for Arms Depot in Thailand Condemned
BK1411125188 Phnom Penh SPK in English
1117 GMT 14 Nov 88

["Beijing's Another Excuse To Cover Hegemonistic Expansionism Policy"—SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 14—In an alleged excuse for "Bangkok's use in case of emergency," Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng, during his just-ended trip to Thailand, discussed with the Thai side a plan for the building of a Chinese arms depot in this country.

Such a plan is nothing but an effort to realize the Chinese rulers' hegemonist and expansionist ambitions toward Southeast Asia, on the one hand, and facilitate the continued supply of their military aid to the Pol Potist criminals through Thailand on the other.

To this end, the Chinese leader has made hue and cry about the so-called "threats" from Vietnam to sidetrack the public opinion from the fact that it is China and Thailand which have strained the regional situation by seeking to hinder any chance of peaceful solution to the Kampuchean conflict and intensify their military aid to the universally condemned polpotist criminals.

On the contrary, the PRK and Vietnam have shown their good will and constructive attitude toward the settlement of the Kampuchean issue. They have tabled a timetable for the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea this year and the total Vietnamese pullout in 1990 at the latest. Such a move spells out Vietnam's high sense of responsibility in its internationalist mission in Kampuchea after having saved the Kampuchean people from the danger of genocide and assisted the latter to grow in the defence and construction of their country which was badly ruined during the nearly four-year rule of the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

In face of an ever stronger protest from the world public which insists on the elimination of the genocidal Khmer Rouge ringleaders, Li Peng has visited Thailand in an attempt to sound out the world opinion. His intention, however, has further revealed Beijing's long-term expansionist ambitions which would consequently pose a direct threat to security of the regional countries, including Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos.

With its plan for the construction of a Chinese arms depot in Thailand, China has really jeopardized peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Obviously, Beijing is pursuing hostile policy toward the three Indochinese countries.

Such a plan is running counter to the earnest desire of the peoples of Southeast Asian countries, including the Thai people, and the prevailing trend in the region for dialogue instead of confrontation.

The Kampuchean people urge the Chinese leaders and the Thai ruling circles which have been involved deeper into Beijing's orbit to take more constructive and realistic attitude toward the process of detente, peace, stability, and cooperation in the region.

Together with the brotherly Vietnamese and Lao peoples and other peace-loving people across the world, the Kampuchean people are resolved to defend their national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. We vehemently condemn Beijing's hegemonistic and expansionist policy while [we are] striving for peace, security and stability in the region and elsewhere in the world.

Chea Sim Visits Prey Veng Province

*BK3110094388 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 30 Oct 88*

[Text] On 26 and 27 October, Comrade Chea Sim, Political Bureau member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of both the National Assembly and the KUFNCD National Council, visited Prey Veng Province where he distributed gifts such as clothes for the elderly and young; and scarves, books, and medicines to families of combatants who have rendered good services to the revolution, young girls, young boys, and militiamen. He was accompanied by Comrade Sam Sundoeun, member of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Youth Union Central Committee; Comrade Mrs Mean Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee and chairwoman of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Women's Association; Comrade Say Siphon, alternate member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Pen Panh-nha, deputy agriculture minister; Comrade Min Khin, deputy secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council; and Comrade Van Sun-heng, deputy director general of the Voice of the Kampuchean People.

After arriving in Prey Veng Province, Comrade Chea Sim and his delegation were warmly welcomed by the leaders of the local party committee, administration, and mass organizations.

Meeting with authorities at all levels, people, and families of combatants having rendered good services to the revolution, Comrade Chea Sim said, among other things:

[Begin recording] First of all, I would like to express boundless admiration at all the revolutionary achievements made by Prey Veng Province, especially those by the people of Prey Veng Province. Just a few months separate us from the 10th anniversary of 7 January 1979. The significance of the forthcoming 10th anniversary will reflect the revolutionary achievements made by the Cambodian people throughout the country, achievements which will allow us to make a comparison with the Pol Pot regime. The revolutionary achievements and the living

conditions of the Cambodian people throughout the country if compared to those under that regime will be as different as the ground is to the sky; as white is to black.

During the past 8-9 years, our Cambodian revolution has been confronting the dual task of defense and reconstruction. We have been forced to split our forces into two spheres: one for national defense and another for national reconstruction. If there had been total peace and stability in our country since liberation on 7 January 1979, if there had been no enemy to interfere in our internal affairs and conduct subversive activities against us, the speed of national reconstruction in the past 8-9 years would certainly have been much greater, and greater progress would have been recorded. For this reason, many of your men—husbands, sons, and nephews—whom you have encouraged to fulfill their duty in service of our KPRAF or to serve as militant workers in building the border defense belt have died or become crippled. There is no denying that our party and state have paid close attention to avoiding such tragedies, but we have not been successful for the enemies in front of us continue to seek ways to harm us, to massacre our people, and to prevent us from living in peace. Today, we come to Prey Veng to visit you and to share the woes of the families of cadres and combatants who were killed or disabled; with all of you present here as well as with those throughout Prey Veng Province.

As all of you know very well, our Cambodian revolution has entered a new stage in which we are fighting and holding negotiations simultaneously. The sacred desire and goodwill of our PRK is to end the blood-letting war in Cambodia, to stop the wasting of lives of our Cambodian people, and to muster all forces to build the nation so that our country can catch up with time and become prosperous and glorious like other countries. Stemming from that desire and goodwill, our party and state have put forth a six-point national reconciliation policy and a five-point statement on peace, displaying genuine goodwill, sincerity, and fairness. The sole desire is to end this bloody war and allow the Cambodian people as well as all Indochinese peoples to live in peace. This sacred desire is shared by people the world over.

Moreover, as all of you know very well, the two meetings to find a solution between Comrade Hun Sen and Samdech Sihanouk, and the Jakarta meeting of the four Cambodian groups have produced an important result, the initial step, the trailblazing advance toward a political solution to the Cambodian problem. Only a couple of days from now, Comrade Hun Sen will meet Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in Paris for the third time to discuss conditions for a political solution to the problem.

In sum, the diplomatic struggle is fairly complex. However, this diplomatic struggle, this political confrontation is much preferable to arms confrontation. But what should all of us do? Which side should discuss what matters? How many concessions should one side make to the other? Ultimately and necessarily, it all comes down

to the fact that we must protect at all costs the gains of our Cambodian revolution; of our Cambodian revolutionary power for which we have been responsible over the past 10 years. Who shoulders the responsibility? It is the Cambodian people throughout the country who bear the responsibility and who must make the decision. Therefore, it is required that all of the people must be responsible, have revolutionary consciousness, and participate in the revolution. They must be responsible for the destiny and the duty of each citizen. This is the compulsory task that we must fulfill in our immediate situation. Moreover, we must necessarily build our KPRAF. This is what we must do. It is imperative that we build the Armed Forces both quantitatively and qualitatively. This year we must recruit more youths into the Armed Forces. The plan for Prey Veng is bigger this year as it is for other provinces, so that we can fill up existing units and create new ones to replace the Vietnamese volunteer troops which will be withdrawn in the coming months.

I would like to praise forever the sense of self-abnegation displayed by all uncles, aunts, brothers, and sisters who have encouraged their men to serve on the battlefields since 1979 and before that. The souls of those comrades who died at the front for the nation and motherland are most noble and glorious souls dedicated to the country. They died for the whole country and their deaths are examples of heroism. We praise the sacrifices of the dead and disabled cadres and combatants. Dead and disabled combatants are not in Prey Veng Province only. Other provinces and cities have their own heroes. The Vietnamese Volunteer Army has also made many sacrifices. We should not forget about this. The sacrifices made by the Vietnamese Volunteer Army were not only made while toppling the Pol Pot regime and while defending the country and protecting the revolutionary gains during the past 8-9 years. They have been made through all revolutionary periods, from the time we fought the French and U.S. imperialists to the time we overthrew the genocidal regime. These sacrifices of the Vietnamese fathers and mothers were made in flesh and blood for the liberation and survival of the Cambodian nation and motherland only. They were not for the purposes of annexing or occupying Cambodian land or for controlling the Cambodian revolutionary authorities. These sacrifices were for the cause, the lives, and the happiness of the Cambodian people and for nothing else.

The Vietnamese volunteer troops have expressed their desire to withdraw since 1982-83, but our KPRAF at that time was not strong enough. Nevertheless, we have carried out seven partial withdrawals since 1982, and this shows that our KPRAF has been growing steadily.

I do not mean that only the Armed Forces have to be responsible for the destiny of the country. The whole people must be responsible for the destiny of the country. Whether or not we succeed in preserving the revolutionary power and revolutionary gains depends on the forces of the people. If the people are responsible, no

matter how strong the enemy forces, they cannot do anything to us. We must be confident that no matter how complex a problem, with the participation of the people, we will be able to resolve it. Even a less imposing task, a less complex work, would not be resolved without the people's participation. We must have confidence in the massive forces of the people taking part in revolutionary movements, in shouldering responsibility for the destiny of the revolution. Therefore, what should we do?

We must pay attention to motivating the masses and instilling in them the revolutionary consciousness, particularly through the responsibility of the front and mass organizations.

I would like to express deep condolences to the families of dead and disabled cadres and combatants present here and to those not present today. Those of you present here are just a token presence. In reality, in the communes and districts there are many more like you; families of cadres and combatants who made sacrifices on the battlefield for the nation and motherland. On behalf of the party Central Committee and the government of the PRK, I pay you a visit and share the woes and grief with all of you [applause]. [end recording]

In the afternoon of the following day, Comrade Chea Sim and his delegation visited cadres and combatants of the province's training battalion in Baphnum District. In his cordial conversation with cadres and combatants, Comrade Chea Sim said:

[Begin recording] Today, we come to Baphnum District and arrive at the training ground of the armed forces of our Prey Veng Province. We are most glad to see cadres and combatants in training as part of the effort to beef up the units of our KPRAF. It is true that the call of our party and state is to build the three categories of the Armed Forces—the regular, regional, and militia forces. In particular, building the regional and militia forces is an important affair, for these forces are close to the localities. All of you know very well that the Vietnamese Volunteer Army has been through seven partial withdrawals now. Since the seventh withdrawal involved as many as 50,000 troops together with their High Command, we must gradually take charge of things ourselves, do our jobs ourselves, fight the enemies ourselves, and protect our country, power, and revolutionary gains ourselves.

It is obvious that all of you are well aware that our KPRP and PRK Government have put forward the national reconciliation policy and a 5-point statement on peace and a political solution to the Cambodian problem. We are now very active in holding meetings to discuss ways of finding a political solution among all Cambodian factions. It is necessary that the most important issue surrounding the political solution is the question of protecting the revolutionary gains. In order to protect our revolutionary gains we must rely on the three categories of the Armed Forces as well as the combined

forces, namely the force of the people throughout Cambodia. In this highly responsible, active, and powerful struggle, the important key is the cadres who must be responsible of personally leading the struggle. The strength of an army depends entirely on the cadres. Strong cadres make combatants strong and all army units strong, for a strong army is so not purely because of the rank and file but because of the command and responsibility, because of the possibility and capacity in leading the struggle. Only with such command can the units be strong.

First of all, cadres and combatants in our Army must wholeheartedly respect and love the people, work in the interests of the people, have deep affection for the people, and volunteer to help and serve the people everywhere so as to win their trust and confidence in our KPRAF and make the people love them like their own children. With such affection, you comrades can be sure that wherever you go you will have rice to eat.

Moreover, we are confident that the Cambodian problem can be settled politically. However, what is important in the political solution to the Cambodian problem is our KPRAF. Most important is to make the people trust the Armed Forces, to make them trust the leadership of the party and government of our PRK. The KPRAF, especially the forces of Prey Veng Province, like the armed forces of other provinces and cities, must carry out mass agitation work wherever they go and must help the people in their work when they are not engaging the enemies in battle. Our party and government of the PRK have made a resolute pledge to provide sufficient rations for the KPRAF so that these forces can take responsibility for the defense of our revolutionary power and revolutionary gains. In order to preserve the revolutionary power and revolutionary gains, all comrades are called upon to raise their sense of responsibility as high as possible, to assume the task of defending the revolutionary gains themselves, and to take care of the defense of each province, district, commune, and village themselves. In order to do this, all of the forces of the people must participate, and all revolutionary armed forces must uphold the sense of responsibility, increase their fighting potentials and capacity, and organize fighting with a lively sense of creativity.

I call on all friends who are cadres in the command to set good examples for subordinate cadres and combatants and for our people. You must behave in such a way that wherever you go you will be loved by the people, and whenever you leave you will be remembered. Win the people's affection and esteem. The people will give you anything and help you do anything. Our forces are limited. We have only this much. However, if the people fully support us and fully join with us, this will create the combined forces. The enemies can undertake activities in whatever form; they cannot stop us from realizing our noble tasks.

In conclusion, I would like to express warm greetings to you and assure you of my great joy in seeing the smiling faces of all of you, cadres and combatants. On behalf of the whole delegation, I wish the command and all cadres and combatants the best of health and more and greater successes in your noble mission. [applause] [end recording]

The visit proceeded in an atmosphere of great emotion and cordiality.

SRV-Proposed Coalition, Election Rejected

BK1611015688 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Station commentary: "Why Has the Vietnamese Enemy Persisted in Calling For the Formation of the So-Called National Reconciliation Council and the Election to be Held Under the Puppet Regime"]

[Text] Recently, the Vietnamese aggressors vehemently rejected the reasonable proposal of the DK party dated 15 August 1988 calling on Vietnam to withdraw all its aggressor troops from Cambodia to form a provisional equitable four-party government and a four-party joint army with equal numbers of men.

Vietnam has persisted in demanding the Cambodian patriots lay down their weapons, stop fighting, and then join with the Vietnamese puppets in forming the so-called national reconciliation council and hold an election under the puppet regime.

Why does the Vietnamese enemy oppose the formation of a provisional equitable four-party government and a joint army of equal numbers of men, and persist in demanding the Cambodian resistance forces hold an election under the puppet regime?

The Hanoi enemy aggressors, who had sent hundreds of thousands of troops to invade and occupy Cambodia in a gross and barbarous violation of the UN Charter and the norms governing international relations, have a clear strategy to annex Cambodia into a Vietnam-controlled Indochinese Federation to use as a springboard to advance toward implementing their strategy of aggression and expansion in this region. If they agree with the formation of a provisional equitable four-party government in Cambodia and the holding of a free and general election under international supervision, Cambodia will become a genuinely independent, neutral, and nonaligned country free from the Vietnamese control and occupation. This is why the Vietnamese aggressors have vehemently opposed the formation of such a government and the holding of such an election and turned to demand the formation of a national reconciliation council and the holding of an election under the puppet regime.

In such a Vietnamese-style election, those who win will be the Vietnamese aggressors because:

1. The Vietnamese aggressors' state power in Cambodia, both militarily and politically, will be maintained.
2. Vietnamese aggressor troops in Cambodia disguised as Cambodian puppet soldiers are being commissioned into the puppet army units.
3. More than 50,000 Vietnamese administrative agents have already been assigned to the various puppet administrative institutions at all levels, from the National Assembly, government agencies, and ministries in Phnom Penh to commune and village administrations.

According to confessions by Vietnamese soldiers captured by our National Army, the Hanoi authorities have ordered Vietnamese soldiers and civilians to learn Khmer language, customs, and culture for 4 to 5 years now in preparation for assignment to penetrate even deeper into the ranks of the puppet army and state power. Moreover, another million or so of the Vietnamese nationals who were sent into Cambodia by the Vietnamese authorities since their invasion into Cambodia at the end of 1978 have settled in all areas throughout Cambodia from Phnom Penh city to the countryside. These Vietnamese nationals are important auxiliary forces for the Vietnamese troops in their occupation and control of Cambodia.

Therefore, can the few dozens members of that national reconciliation council to be formed change the situation in Cambodia under the control of Vietnam? No, absolutely not.

If they agree to be members of the national reconciliation council and hold the election in accordance with the Vietnamese plan, it would be tantamount to suicide to them and a move to legalize the Vietnamese-installed puppet regime in Cambodia, thus allowing Vietnam to further occupy Cambodia legally through its puppets.

This is why in his statement at the recent 43d UN General Assembly session, CGDK Prime Minister Son Sann firmly demanded that Vietnam withdraw its troops, both the disguised and undisguised, totally and unconditionally from Cambodia so that a genuinely reconciled four-party government with the participation of all Cambodian factions can be formed in Cambodia to prepare a free and general election under international supervision.

Laos

Three-Party Paris Meeting Outcome Viewed
BK1511063588 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Feature by (Leut Saisana): "Continue To March Forward Along Path of Settling Cambodian Problem"]

[Text] Talking about the Cambodian issue, many Western political observers have said: A moonless night is normally followed by a bright day. This saying has been

heard for many years. Now it is apparent that the saying has gradually become true in Cambodia, because the path leading to the settlement of the Cambodian problem has now become bright as never before.

Noteworthy is that the first summit meeting among the three Cambodian factions was held and closed in Fere-en-Tardenois, a suburban area of Paris, France, on 8 November this year. Following this meeting, Hun Sen, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and Son Sann signed a joint press communique on means to politically resolve the Cambodian problem. The joint communique consists of four points: a setting up of a working committee comprising between three and six high-ranking officials from each side, the next summit meeting is planned for 1989, the convening of international conference on the Cambodian problem, and the door to the working committee and the summit meeting remains open to the DK party.

This is considered a new step on the path leading to the settlement of the Cambodian problem, because the Cambodian problem must be settled by the Cambodian themselves. It is the right of the Cambodian people to settle their own problem and the summit meeting was considered their reasonable and creative act which is in favor for the settlement of the problem. Nevertheless, we must understand that there are two related issues in the settlement of the Cambodian problem as reiterated in the informal meeting in Bogor, Indonesia. The two issues are that the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia must be in parallel with the prevention of the danger arising from the return to power of the genocidal Pol Pot clique of murderers.

To prove its creative and unchanged intentions, the PRK, Hun Sen—chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs—announced the national reconciliation policy in Fere-en-Tardenois, France, on 7 November. The policy is consisted of seven points dealing with the building of the peaceful, independent, democratic, sovereign, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodian nation. Regarding the political settlement of the Cambodian problem, the policy says: All Cambodian parties, with the exception of the chieftains of the Pol Pot regime, should terminate their hostilities within the frame of a political solution; all Cambodians can return to their homeland; with regard to the general elections, the political and military status quo in the country must be maintained; the various parties shall agree to the setting up of the council of national reconciliation comparing four equal parties with Prince Norodom Sihanouk as chairman plus three vice chairmen; the council has the right to decide on election formalities and procedures and organize general elections and to adopt a draft constitution; and an international control commission shall be set up to supervise the implementation of various agreements already reached.

The aforesaid seven-point statement on the achieving national reconciliation in Cambodia as announced in Paris by Hun Sen has once again proved the creative

intentions and attitude of the PRK. The said policy is appropriate and reasonable and it has been supported by broad public opinion in the world, including public opinion in Western countries which have agreed to the correct and just settlement of the Cambodian problem. Nevertheless, the working committee as set up in Paris and the working group as set up following the Jakarta informal meeting must promote and expand their activities and adopt concrete measures for the implementation of the agreement reached in the Jakarta informal meeting, in particular the two key issues in connection with the settlement of the Cambodian problem, namely the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and the prevention of the Khmer Rouge from returning to power in Cambodia along with the cessation of all external military assistance to the opposing Cambodian parties, with a view to consolidating peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Sisavat Keobounphan Departs for Japan
BK1411123588 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 14 Nov 88

[Text] In response to the invitation of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, on Saturday afternoon [12 November], Sisavat Keobounphan, chairman of the administrative committee of Vientiane Municipality, left for Japan for a 1-week visit.

This visit is a continued effort to further develop and strengthen the existing relations of friendship between Laos and Japan in general, and between the residents of the cities of Vientiane and Tokyo in particular.

Seeing him off at Wattai Airport were Thongmani Thipphommachan, vice chairman of the administrative committee of Vientiane Municipality; members of the administrative committee; and a number of high-ranking cadres concerned.

His Excellency Teruo Hayakawa, Japanese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, was also at the airport to bid farewell to Sisavat Keobounphan and his party.

Philippines

Soviets Send Message on U.S. Bases Retention
HK1611055188 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE
in English 16 Nov 88 pp 1, 6

[By staff writer Julius Fortuna]

[Text] The Kremlin has said it would not object to the continued stay of six U.S. military bases in the Philippines up to the year 2000, a text of an official Soviet message to President Aquino revealed.

The message was relayed to the Philippine government by Dr. Michael Kapitsa, deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union, according to the Philippine Ambassador to Moscow Alejandro Melchor.

Kapitsa also told Mrs. Aquino that the September 16 Krasnoyarsk speech of Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev would help the Philippines in getting more economic assistance from the United States for hosting the U.S. bases.

The message, relayed in September, came at the time when both the United States and the Philippine government were reviewing the Military Bases Agreement.

Melchor has already informed Foreign Secretary Raul S. Manglapus in a report dated September 22 about the Soviet position.

Mrs. Aquino was informed of the Soviet position, according to sources, immediately after Gorbachev delivered his own famous Krasnoyarsk speech.

In that speech, the Soviet leader proposed a mutual reduction of Soviet and U.S. forces in Asia.

Kapitsa said in the message to Mrs. Aquino that "as for getting rid of the bases, there is no hurry. When the year 2000 comes you might be economically stronger and the international situation might have changed."

When the year 2000 comes and the situation has changed for the better, Kapitsa said, "we can wait and talk about it then."

The full text of the Soviet message is as follows:

"The Philippines is our friend and we want to help you. We know that you need economic assistance very badly and that you view the bases primarily for this purpose. We want you to get all that you can from the U.S. by way of economic assistance and we are trying to help you to do this by this speech.

"As for getting rid of the bases, there is no hurry. We can wait. When the year 2000 comes, you might be economically stronger and the international situation might have changed. We can wait and talk about it then.

"But please tell President Aquino to come to the Soviet Union. We want her to visit us. Please assure her that she is very popular in the Soviet Union and that her visit will be very successful."

Commenting on the Soviet message to Mrs. Aquino, Melchor said that it was "direct."

"It will be recalled that he (Kapitsa) was the first high-ranking Soviet official President Aquino met with upon assuming the presidency."

Kapitsa visited the Philippines where he extended an invitation to Mrs. Aquino to visit the Soviet Union.

The President has already announced that she is going to visit the Soviet Union next year.

Aquino Reacts to Statement

*HK1611135988 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
1300 GMT 16 Nov 88*

[Text] President Aquino has rejected any opinion offered by foreign states on the future of U.S. military bases in the Philippines. According to the president, any decision formulated by her government will be based on the national interest.

This was the president's reaction to a report that the government of the Soviet Union does not object to the retention of U.S. bases in the Philippines until the year 2000.

Manglapus Denies Report

*HK1611115588 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television
Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 16 Nov 88*

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus has denied an alleged report about an official message from Moscow on the retention of U.S. military bases in the country. According to a DAILY GLOBE report, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa claimed that the Kremlin has no objection to the retention of Clark and Subic bases in the Philippines until 2000.

According to Secretary Manglapus, he has not received such a message.

[Begin recording in English] [Manglapus] Very interesting. I would like to see that letter.

[Reporter] Sir, you have not received that letter?

[Manglapus] I have not seen it, honestly. Where did you get the news? From here, Malacanang?

[Reporter] DAILY GLOBE.

[Manglapus] It was from Malacanang? I mean the news was possibly from Malacanang?

[Reporter] No, from Foreign Affairs, from Melchor [Philippine ambassador to the Soviet Union].

[Manglapus] Really? [chuckles] September 7 [changes thought] ...no, I did not see it. Well, I left 3 days after that.

[Reporter] If there is such a letter, how do you react to it?

[Manglapus] I'd like to see the letter first before reacting.
[end recording]

In a related development, Secretary Manglapus also spoke before a forum of financial executives where he announced a forthcoming trip to Saudi Arabia for talks with the Islamic Conference Organization about the MNLF and Mindanao autonomy.

Manglapus declined to give details but recalled that the MNLF had stated that it would agree to a new round of peace talks only if held under the auspices of the Islamic Conference Organization.

Government 'Poised' To Sue Marcos, Westinghouse

*HK1111123488 Quezon City Sports Radio 738
in English 1100 GMT 11 Nov 88*

[Text] The Aquino government is poised to file a civil suit against ousted President Marcos and Westinghouse Corporation which could amount to \$2.4 billion.

Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordonez told a news conference today that the case is in connection with the illegal construction of the Bataan Nuclear Power Plant. An alleged Marcos crony, Herminio Disini, who negotiated for the contract with Westinghouse, may be named in the civil suit.

Secretary Ordonez said there is clear evidence of anomaly in the construction of the power plant. The justice secretary opined that there was fraud in procuring the contract because it was prearranged by Marcos. Ordonez said the contract entered into cannot and will not be in the interest of the Philippines.

Further on Planned Charges

*HK1611033788 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 15 Nov 88*

[Text] The Justice Department says it has enough evidence to prove that several officials of the National Power Corporation and Westinghouse were allegedly involved in anomalous transactions in the construction of the Bataan nuclear power plant. A civil case which seeks to revoke the contract of Westinghouse and to receive part of the project loan allocation of \$2.4 billion will be filed within the next 2 months. But Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordonez said the filing of the complaint will not lead to the repudiation of the interest payment on the loan, which runs to \$300,000 a day. Marcos crony businessman Herminio Disini may be included in the charges, but his name and those of several others involved in the project have not yet surfaced in the investigation.

Vietnam 'Willing To Discuss' Spratlys
*HK1611050388 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 16 Nov 88 p 7*

[Text] Vietnam has informed the Philippine government it is willing to discuss a lasting settlement to the Spratly Islands conflict, according to Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus.

Meeting senators behind closed doors last Monday, Manglapus said Hanoi proposed the settlement of the conflict either through a bilateral agreement with the Philippines or a multilateral agreement which would involve other countries claiming the territory.

He said the settlement of the dispute over the Spratly island group will top the agenda he would take up with Hanoi during his visit there late this month.

The other crucial topics to be taken up during the visit are the U.S. military bases in the Philippines and the Soviet bases in Vietnam, the Kampuchean problem, a possible air agreement, trade matters, cultural exchange and science and technology.

Sources in the closed-door meeting said it was the Vietnamese embassy in Manila which requested that the resolution of the Spratly Islands conflict be part of the main agenda.

There was no decision in the senators' session with Manglapus on what would be the official government position toward Hanoi's overtures but Manglapus and many senators shared the view that there should be consultation with other countries in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Manglapus proposed in the meeting that the Senate should defer any statement or resolution dealing with the Spratlys problem.

The presence of U.S. bases in the country is high on the agenda because of three factors, said Manglapus.

Manglapus and the senators also agreed during the meeting that the Kampuchean problem has to be solved within the ZOPFAN [zone of peace, freedom and neutrality] principle.

Satellite Issue Affects Ties With Indonesia
*HK1611103588 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 16 Nov 88*

[Text] Tension in Philippine-Indonesian relations is feared because of the Domestic Satellite issue:

[Begin recording] The Philippine Government owes Indonesia \$16.3 million due to a debt contracted by the Domestic Satellite of the Philippines, or Domsat. Transportation and Communications Secretary Reinerio

Reyes warned that failure by the Aquino government to pay attention to the debt issue may lead to the deterioration of ties with Indonesia.

Earlier, acting Foreign Affairs Director General Rodrigo Aragon had requested that Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus act on the issue after the Indonesian Government had sent a demand for repayment by the Aquino administration. The \$16.3-million debt was contracted in December 1987. [end recording]

Palestinians Demonstrate at Israeli Embassy
*HK1611100588 Hong Kong AFP in English 0941 GMT
16 Nov 88*

[Text] Manila, Nov 16 (AFP)—Some 400 Palestinians marched to the Israeli Embassy here Wednesday and set fire to a Star of David as the Philippines welcomed the declaration of a Palestinian state as "a positive development."

Police looked on as the demonstrators, mostly students with banners reading "Long live the independent Palestinian state" and "We will come home," converged on an office building housing the embassy in the Makati financial district.

There they fashioned a Star of David from strips of cloth, poured gasoline on it, then set it ablaze.

The protest came as Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus termed Tuesday's proclamation of an independent state by the Palestine National Council in Algiers as a "positive development."

"The PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) appears to be ready to undertake a program that is a departure from what appeared to be a purely violent campaign," Mr. Manglapus told reporters.

Asked if the Philippines was ready to let the PLO open an office in Manila, he replied: "That is somewhat premature. I'm not yet in a position to say that we are about to recognize the PLO."

The Philippines has been courting Arab support as part of its efforts to make peace with its Muslim minority in the south, who have been waging a separatist rebellion for 16 years.

Mr. Manglapus said Wednesday he would go to Saudi Arabia in January to discuss the Arab-backed conflict with leaders there.

EC Launches 'New Financial Scheme' 15 November
HK1611051988 Manila BUSINESS WORLD
in English 16 Nov 88 pp 1, 9

[By reporter Felicidad V. Tan]

[Text] The European Community [EC] launched in the Philippines yesterday a new financial scheme designed to support joint ventures between EC firms and local companies in Asia, Latin America and in the Mediterranean.

Called E. C. Investment Partners, the new program offers financial support—through coinvestments in joint ventures—for several types of operations undertaken during the course of an investment project.

Pierre R. Defraigne, director of the Commission of the European Communities, said the EC financial facility will provide interest-free loans for joint ventures between medium-sized firms in Europe and Asia, Latin America and in the Mediterranean. The loans should not exceed 500,000 European Currency Units (P [pesos] 12.6 million) for a single investment project.

The objective of the new facility is "to bring companies into global perspective" to give them access to the international market.

The EC's move towards the completion of its internal market by 1992, makes it an important partner of developing countries. Mr. Defraigne also noted that for the first time, EC will actually take up an equity position of up to 20 percent, even within Europe.

E. C. Investment Partners offers four facilities, these are:

1. Grants for pre-project studies for the identification of joint ventures to pursue. This is available only for financial institutions, chambers of commerce and professional associations. It has a limit of up to 50 percent of cost with a ceiling of ECU [European Currency Unit] 100,000.

2. Soft loans for pilot plans or feasibility studies for partners already identified. If the venture is called off, the loan may not be reimbursed. It will be classified as a grant with the stipulation that EC will be free to use the result of the study. On the other hand, if the joint venture is forged, it can be turned into part of the equity. Its limit is up to 50 percent of cost or ceiling of ECU 250,000. This is available for individual firms which have not yet formed a joint venture.

3. Financing of capital requirements for joint ventures established. European sponsor will provide an equity holding of at least 10 percent in the joint venture.

The facility will provide an equity holding or an equity loan via the financial institution of up to 20 percent of the capital of joint ventures already established but should not exceed the ceiling of ECU 500,000.

4. Soft equity loans for training schemes of executives down to technicians/workers. Can chalk up to 50 percent of cost with ceiling of ECU 250,000.

Financial institutions will then come in, placing the same amount of money that EC does.

EC-approved financial institutions (with branches locally) include: Banc Nacional de Paris, Sofinasia, The German Finance Company For Investment in Developing Countries, The Netherlands Finance company for Developing Countries and International Finance Corp.

Mr. Defraigne said talks with the Asian Development Bank and the Development Bank of the Philippines [DBP] were already held on the possibility of establishing partnerships with them. The response was encouraging, he added.

However, sources said the DBP will probably not join the scheme as there are World Bank conditions it has to abide by.

Mr. Defraigne said he will talk to the officials of the Private Development Corp. of the Philippines, too.

To feel the pulse of private companies, he had talked with officials of the Board of Investments, the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the European Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

No priority regions have been identified, Mr. Defraigne clarified. It operates on a first come, first serve basis. It is a means to test the dynamism of the local partners.

Grenade Blasts Precede Aquino's Cotabato Visit
HK1611102788 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 16 Nov 88

[Text] Two grenades exploded outside a government building in Cotabato City 2 hours before President Corazon Aquino's entourage arrived. Regional Constabulary chief Colonel Jose Halcon reported that there were no casualties. Several Muslim groups were held responsible for the incident. They used M-79 grenade launchers.

The blast took place 2 hours before the president was due to inaugurate the Cotabato City Herbal and Pharmaceutical Processing Plant, worth P [pesos] 3.5 million. The visit pushed through in spite of this incident. Consequently, security was tightened. Two armored personnel carriers and seven military trucks and jeeps were deployed to ensure the president's safety. The guests were carefully searched. Colonel Halcon said the Maguindanaos, wanting to get the president's attention,

could have been responsible for the incident. The Maguindanaos are reportedly envious because a majority of the Muslims appointed to government posts are rival Maranaos.

Bomb Blast After Aquino's Visit

HK1611152988 Hong Kong AFP in English 1521 GMT
16 Nov 88

[Text] Cotabato, Philippines, Nov 16 (AFP)—A crude homemade bomb exploded in a post office garage in this southern city shortly after noon Wednesday, damaging two mail delivery trucks but causing no casualties, police spokesmen said.

The blast occurred one day after President Corazon Aquino visited this city to inaugurate a herbal medicine plant.

Police said they had arrested four suspects in connection with the bombing but would not elaborate

Communist guerillas, Moslem separatists and bandits have all been active in the southern Philippines but it was not immediately clear if any of the groups were involved in the blast or if it was related to Mrs. Aquino's visit.

Aquino Explains Approval Rating Survey Results

HK1611040788 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 2300 GMT 16 Nov 88

[Text] President Aquino has explained that the approval rating survey of government officials conducted by Ateneo University is not intended for competitive purposes nor to create conflict. Sel Baisa has the details:

[Begin recording] The explanation was made by the chief executive after hearing about negative reactions in connection with Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos having a 6 percent rating advantage over that of the president. The latest survey results released by Ateneo showed that the president received an approval rating of 73 percent for the way she runs the government, in contrast to 79 percent received by Secretary Ramos for his management of the Department of National Defense. The president emphasized that the approval ratings which they both received were equally high. She added that she was more than pleased by the survey's results. [end recording]

Aquino Free To File Suit Against Columnist

HK1611035788 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Text] The Supreme Court has removed all legal obstacles to the trial of the libel suit filed by President Aquino against newspaper columnist Luis Beltran and the management of the PHILIPPINE STAR. In a [words indistinct] resolution, the high court dismissed the petition filed by Beltran, PHILIPPINE STAR publisher Maximo

Soliven, Antonio Roces, Frederick Agcaoili and Godofredo Manzananas, all belonging to the newspaper's management staff. The libel charge emanated from Beltran's column, "Straight from the Shoulder," where he alleged that President Aquino hid under her bed at the height of the August 28, 1987 coup attempt. Then Manila City Fiscal Luis Victor filed prima facie cases against the three other respondents and filed the charges before the Manila Regional Trial Court. Beltran and his group elevated the case to the Department of Justice, questioning Victor's [words indistinct]. Justice Secretary Sedfrey upheld Victor. [sentence as heard]

Defense Secretary Ramos on Additional Powers

HK1111122288 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television
Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 11 Nov 88

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos will agree to any move from Congress to amend the controversial executive order No 292, which, once it takes effects on 23 November, will give him additional powers as vice commander in chief.

Secretary Ramos gave assurances that he would not abuse any powers granted to him, whether written or not. However, he clarified that the police and military will never become a tool of the executive department.

[Begin Ramos recording in English] It is a great misconception to think that the Defense Department, the Armed Forces of the Philippines and the National Police Organization are tools of the executive branch in the capricious exercise of its prerogatives. While the president, under the Constitution, is the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, the military may not operate, even on the basis of clear executive sanction, if that is beyond the bounds of our fundamental, the Constitution. [as heard] [end recording]

Secretary Ramos also announced that the filing of charges against Reuben Canoy, leader of the Mindanao Independence Movement, was under study. The group has reportedly issued its own passport and currency for Mindanao.

Kintanar Escape 'Setback' in Insurgency War

BK1611112388 Quezon City RPN 9 Television
in English 1000 GMT 16 Nov 88

[Text] The military is winning the insurgency war. This was pointed out by Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos in a press conference held at his office inside Camp Aguinaldo this afternoon. The defense chief, however, was candid enough to admit that there had also been a setback in the escape of communist leaders Romulo Kintanar and his wife Gloria Jopson.

[Begin Ramos recording] The number of communist-influenced barangays from all of our 40 regions was reduced from 3,106 on 30 June 1988 to 2,902 on 12 October 1988. And as you will recall, the efforts of removing communist influence from our barangays see the combined efforts of the military, our police, and our civilian voluntary organizations, [words indistinct], and our National Reconciliation and Development Program. Of course the escape of Kintanar is a setback for development, but the government continues to take action, not only to capture him and his wife, but also to capture all others that are still at large, and to maintain and even reinforce the momentum already gained by the government in our counterinsurgency drive. It is not based on the capture, escape, or recapture of one person, although he is a very high-ranking person. [end recording]

Senior Officers Face Dismissal

HK1611135388 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
1300 GMT 16 Nov 88

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa has indicated that some top military officers may be dismissed once an ongoing investigation shows them to be responsible for the escape of two communist leaders from Camp Crame recently. The two escaped communist leaders are Romulo Kintanar, NPA chief, and his wife Gloria Jopson.

Speaking to reporters at Malacanang after a meeting with President Aquino, General de Villa said that investigators were still studying possible collaboration by other political prisoners and civilians in the incident. He also expressed confidence that Kintanar and Jopson will be recaptured soon owing to intensive military operations to track them down.

Possible 'Split' in CPP Leadership Viewed

HK0211061388 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE
in English 2 Nov 88 p 3

[By staff writer Dionisio Pelayo]

[Text] The Bicol chieftain of the New People's Army who was wounded in a firefight with government forces last June has resumed operating in the region but was allegedly demoted by his superiors.

Meanwhile, six soldiers and 10 communist rebels were killed and seven other soldiers were wounded in separate insurgency-related violent incidents last Sunday.

Intelligence reports reaching Camp Aguinaldo yesterday said Sotero Llamas, alias Nognog, chairman of the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] Bicol regional party committee, has recovered from gunshot wounds.

However, the reports said Llamas was demoted because of his alleged failure to coordinate the landing of 40 tons of firearms for the NPA in The region early this year and his long absence.

Llamas' demotion, the reports said, may lead to a split in the leadership of the CPP Southern Luzon Commission [SLC] since all of the top leaders of the SLC now are Tagalogs and the only Bicolano member of the commission is Llamas.

The CPP SLC has territorial jurisdiction in Southern Tagalog and Bicol Provinces. It parallels the Armed Forces' Southern Luzon Command.

In insurgency-related incidents, communist guerrillas ambushed an Army truck last Sunday, killing four soldiers and wounding seven others in Eastern Samar. Ten rebels were reportedly killed in the ensuing exchange of gun fire.

Reports reaching Camp Aguinaldo also said troops from Guinapondan town have been sent to track down the survivors of the 80-man group that waylaid the Army troopers.

Capegsan Comments Further on Intraparty Rifts

HK1611075788 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 16 Nov 88

[Text] According to Ignacio Capegsan, captured chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP]-NPA, serious rifts between the Luzon and Visayas-Mindanao cadres may lead to changes in the composition of the CPP-NPA organizations in these regions.

In his disclosure, Capegsan spoke on the differences between the two groups which surfaced during previous Communist Party meetings and plenums some years back. According to him, a major bone of contention was the belief of the Visayas-Mindanao cadres that they possessed a more advanced system in carrying out revolutionary struggle.

Capegsan added that the differences may have been seen when he was being accompanied to the Camp Crame stockade. According to him, Rafael Baylosis, Juanito Rivera, and Rodolfo Salas who were part of the Luzon cadres were his allies, while Benjamin de Vera, former secretary of the national commission for Mindanao, and Romulo Kintanar, also a member of the Visayas-Mindanao cadres, did not get along with him very well.

As for the condition of the CPP-NPA, Capegsan stated that Jose Maria Sison remained the strategist, conducting what they called the people's war. He added that Rodolfo Salas received negative criticisms as chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines due to lack of coordination and harmony between party members and leaders in so far as party decisions were concerned.

Capegsan also said that the first CPP-NPA plenum was held in Isabela in 1971, the second plenum in Pampanga in 1975, and the third plenum in Tarlac-Pampanga in 1978 attended by 24 regular Central Committee members, including those detained at Camp Crame presently.

Meanwhile, the Philippine Constabulary Criminal Investigation Service [CIS] today filed human rights violation charges against the CPP-NPA before the Human Rights Commission at Camp Aguinaldo.

Based on a report submitted by Colonel Evaristo Carino, PC CIS chief to the Armed Forces of the Philippines and chief of staff General Renato de Villa, some 307 human rights violations cases have been filed before the commission. These cases claimed a total of 1,405 victims including civilians, military personnel, integrated national police personnel, integrated civilian home defense force civilian volunteers, barangay leaders and local government officials. The victims were reportedly tortured, harassed and summarily executed by leftist armed wings. The new 62 cases filed before the commission consisted of charges of murder, liquidation, kidnapping, ambush slaying, robberies, arson and human rights violations committed against civilians by elements of the communist armed wings.

This is Gilo Sotoc reporting from Camp Crame for Radio Veritas.

Troops Said To Overrun Cagayan Communist Camp
HK3110102788 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 30 Oct 88 p 15

[Text] Alcala, Cagayan—(PNA)—Army soldiers overran a communist rebels camp in a remote village in Lasam Wednesday, the military here said.

The camp, spread in a 2,500-meter lot along the bank of a river in barangay Sicalao, has 50 newly erected bamboo huts and is said to be the seat of the Communist Party of the Philippines-New Peoples Army (CPP-NPA) Cagayan Revolutionary Command.

Col Bernabe Orena, chief of the Army's 501st Infantry Brigade, said his soldiers stumbled upon the camp during a combat operation.

KMU Said Trying 'To Win Back Workers'
HK0111051388 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
GLOBE in English 1 Nov 88 p 2

[By staff writer Dionisio Pelayo]

[Text] A major labor group which is allegedly a front organization of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] has embarked on a major attempt to win back the workers it had lost, the military said yesterday.

Captured documents declassified by Maj. Gen. Ramon E. Montano, PC-INP chief, revealed that leaders of the Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU—1 May Movement] have again started going around factories to "reiterate" their "care" for the interest of workers.

Montano said the new KMU tactic may be a way of raising more funds for the CPP-NPA which now needs more funds to finance the underground activities of its leaders.

"More expenses are incurred by people who go on deep underground, and it may be the reason why the communists are pressed for more funds," Montano said.

Labor unions, he added, are a regular and sure sources of funds for the communist movement.

Earlier, PC-INP authorities have filed violation of public order charges against several KMU officers for their alleged involvement in the diversion of union funds to the CPP-NPA.

The same documents said that there have been instances of "sweetheart agreements" between the KMU and particular companies.

The management of a company engaged in manufacturing food products in the Visayas was reported to have actively campaigned for the KMU during certification elections held recently.

Reports said the company's management resorted to "cooperating" with the KMU in its effort to "maintain" industrial peace while at the same time financing KMU activities which tend to disrupt the operations of a competitor.

During the past two years, the documents said, KMU officers "abandoned" their followers and instead embarked on activities like strikes and other mass actions which resulted in the loss of employment opportunities.

The documents said the new KMU plan dubbed, Balik-Unyonismo [Return to Unionism], was implemented because its leaders concentrated on political work for the underground movement, instead of fighting for the immediate needs of workers.

At the Sam Miguel Corp.-owned B-Meg feeds factory, the documents said, KMU organizers are again active in meeting with workers.

A manifesto distributed by anti-KMU workers in the factory accused the labor group of instigating sabotage, strikes and other activities "which gave management a reason to weaken the bargaining position of the union."

Negros Human Rights Group Urges Truce

HK0111052188 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
GLOBE in English 1 Nov 88 p 3

[Text] A human rights group yesterday proposed a 50-day cease-fire between the military and communist insurgents in Negros Oriental during the Christmas season.

The proposal, the second for a particular region this year, was made by the Negros Oriental Human Rights Study Mission II, a church-organized body that recently conducted an investigation of the insurgency and human rights situation in at least two towns in the province.

Lt. Col. Samison Almarez, chairman of the Justice, Peace and Human Rights Committee of the United Church of Christ in the Philippines [UCCP] which organized the Negros mission, also called for the putting up of "demilitarized" or "neutral" zones in the province as means to check human rights abuses.

Speaking for the Negros mission, Almarez proposed that the cease-fire be declared between December 10, 1988 and January 31, 1989.

Earlier this year, a similar cease-fire call was made by church-based elements for Bicol region, but it was rejected apparently due to policy conflicts between the Armed Forces and the National Democratic Front (NDF).

In its cease-fire call, the UCCP-organized mission called attention to the plight of civilians caught in the cross fire in the province most severely affected by the insurgency war in Western Visayas.

According to Almarez, recent surveys in the towns of Sta. Catalina and Guihulngan showed continuing abuses by government soldiers against civilians.

The mission said during military operations in Sta. Catalina from March to August, at least 90 houses were burned, forcing families to seek sanctuaries elsewhere. The mission's report said more families may have been displaced as the church investigators were not able to make an accurate count.

A supplemental report filed by the mission also told of an unidentified two-year old child who was manhandled in front of his mother by members of the Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF) during a recent military operation.

Cited in the report as involved in operations in the province was the 336th PC Company based in Nagbagan, Sta. Catalina and another company-size unit in Tanjay town.

The human rights group also called on the government to stop its total war policy which it said has only worsened the insurgency problem.

Religious Brothers Urge Peace Talk Resumption

HK0111051188 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 1 Nov 88 p 6

[Excerpt] Religious brothers from 24 congregations, noting that "the positive structural changes that took place after the Edsa [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue] revolution are not enough to solve the woundedness that afflict our society," have urged government and insurgents to hold a second round of peace talks.

In a statement, 114 brothers echoed other proposals recently raised by Catholic bishops and major religious superiors.

The statement, passed at the close of the second congress of the National Federation of Religious Brothers of the Philippines on Sunday, asked government and the people to:

- Implement a "genuine agrarian reform program."
- Conserve natural resources.
- Eradicate graft and corruption "in all strata of society."
- Ensure our national sovereignty.
- Dismantle armed vigilantes and fanatical cults employed by the Armed Forces for paramilitary purposes.

The statement titled "A Call to Brotherhood," also decried cases of harassment of church workers.

It decried the labelling by the military of 1,000 priests and religious as alleged communists, the unsolved murder of Cotabato-based priest, Carl Schmitz, the recent strafing of the Redemptorist monastery in Davao, and the military-backed civilian rallies against Bacolod City Bishop Antonio Fortich.

The government, the statement said, must "assure the safety and well-being of church workers."

The three-day second congress of the federation was held at the La Salle Retreat House in Silang, Cavite.

It was attended, apart from Filipino brothers, by those from Pakistan, Burma, Singapore, Sri Lanka, and Australia, and for one session, by 20 bishops from Asian nations who had gathered at the same time for a conference in Tagaytay City.

The inaugural congress of the federation, that aside from one in India is the only national organization of religious brothers in all Asia, was held in 1985.

Then, the brothers had raised against the Marcos regime similar human rights issues: arbitrary arrests and detention of citizens, the proliferation and use of fanatical religious cults for paramilitary purposes, "disregard for law and order through unwarranted militarization,"

forced evacuation, hamletting and zoning of rural residents, compulsory military training of students under the National Service Law, and "continued disregard for the dignity of our teachers." [passage omitted]

MNLF Monitored Due to Misuari Return Plan

HK1511022188 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 14 Nov 88

[Text] The activities of the Moro National Liberation Front are being monitored by the Armed Forces of the Philippines owing to the reported plan of MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari to come home again to push through with his Muslim autonomy demand from the government. Colonel Orlando Soriano, commander of the 601st Army Brigade whose jurisdiction ranges from south Cotabato to Davao del Sur, said the movements of MNLF fighters in his areas of jurisdiction are being closely monitored by his battalion's intelligence unit.

Thailand

PRC's Li Peng Arrives for Official Visit

Delivers Statement at Airport

BK1011124588 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
1200 GMT 10 Nov 88

[Text] PRC Premier Li Peng arrived at the airport of the Thai Air Force Headquarters at 1400 this afternoon for an official visit to Thailand as guest of the Thai Government. Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan, cabinet members, and senior Thai officials were at the airport to receive the visitor. The prime minister then escorted the Chinese premier to review the guards of honor and introduced him to senior Thai officials.

On the occasion, the Chinese premier delivered a statement on his visit. He said he had received a warm reception on his current official, friendly visit and felt honored and thankful for the reception. China and Thailand are neighboring countries having close friendship, and the friendship between the peoples of the two countries has existed for a long time. Since the two countries established diplomatic relations, relationship and friendly cooperation have developed constantly in the political, economic, technological, and cultural fields, benefiting the peoples of both countries and playing a major role in the preservation of peace and stability of this region. The current visit is his first foreign trip since becoming premier. Official discussions will be held with Thai leaders on the current situation and on bilateral issues. The Chinese premier is confident that the warm reception extended by the Thai Government will make the current visit a complete success.

Meanwhile, this afternoon the Chinese premier was received in audience by his majesty the king. At 1900 this evening the Thai prime minister hosted a dinner in honor of the Chinese premier at government house. At

the dinner, the two prime ministers exchanged mementos—the Thai prime minister's present was a multipurpose box decorated with pearl, and the Chinese premier's present was a picture embroidered with silk. About 80 Thai and Chinese guests were present at the dinner.

Talks, Itinerary Viewed

BK1011080388 Bangkok THE NATION in English
10 Nov 88 Afternoon Edition p 2

[Text] China's Prime Minister Li Peng arrives in Thailand this afternoon on the first leg of his first overseas trip which underlines the importance the new Chinese leader attaches to Sino-Thai relationship.

Foreign Ministry officials said this morning Li Peng is expected to discuss non-political, bilateral ties with Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan. The major topics will be hi-tech cooperation and investment between the two countries, the officials said.

The political domain will be addressed in a separate meeting tomorrow morning between China's Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and his Thai counterpart ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila, the officials said.

The two foreign ministers are expected to brief each other on the latest situation on Kampuchea as well as compare their views on the Sino-Soviet and Sino-U.S. relationship, the officials said.

"They are expected to compare their assessments on the latest round of the Paris meeting between Khmer resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and pro-Hanoi Kampuchean Prime Minister Hun Sen, among other things," said one official who asked not to be identified.

"Another development to be discussed is expected to be the results of the working group meeting on the possible holding of the second Jakarta Informal Meeting [JIM]. The two ministers are expected to assess the possibility of holding the second JIM," he said.

The foreign ministers are also expected to touch upon the record UN vote of 122 for ASEAN-sponsored resolutions on Kampuchea, the official said.

Sitthi is also interested in inquiring the Chinese on news reports that his Chinese counterpart will meet the Soviet foreign minister in Beijing next month and the possible Sino-Soviet summit to take place next year.

"We are interested to know the Chinese positions on the anticipated high-level talks with the Soviets," the official said.

At the meeting between the two prime ministers, scheduled for tomorrow afternoon, Chatchai is expected to respond positively to China's campaign for more Thai investment in Hainan Island and other special economic zones in China.

"Other points include the Thai desire to have wider access to China's markets," said the official.

The two sides are also expected to talk about the agreement for China to open a consulate in Chiang Mai after the Thai side launched a consulate in Guangzhou earlier this year.

The Chinese had earlier said they would open the consulate whose responsibility will cover 14 northern provinces in December.

Welcomed by Chatchai

BK1111010288 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
11 Nov 88 p 1

[Text] Vietnam ought to compromise with the other parties in the Kampuchean conflict to end the fighting for the sake of a lasting peace in that troubled country and Vietnam itself, said Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan yesterday.

In an address to visiting Chinese Premier Li Peng at Government House, Gen Chatchai said Vietnamese military occupation of any country would only provoke resistance and international political conflict.

He said their aggression also thwarts Vietnam's development.

Thailand and China have closely and firmly coordinated with ASEAN and allied nations for almost a decade in the search for a political solution to the Kampuchean conflict, he told the Chinese premier, who is on his first official overseas tour.

Attempts to resolve the war in Kampuchea as well as easing international political tension have brightened prospects for regional stability and peace, Gen Chatchai noted.

He also told Mr Li Peng, who will be here until Monday, that Thai-Sino trade and investment cooperation has plenty of room in which to grow.

Promoting such cooperation would not only benefit their two countries but set the pace for stronger economic relations among other countries in the Asia-Pacific region, he said.

Mr Li Peng responded by calling on Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea as soon as possible and on all foreign countries to stop military aid to the country's warring factions after the Vietnamese pull out.

Agreeing with Gen Chatchai that the conflict has also been a disaster for the Vietnamese people, Mr Li said the war also poses a grave threat to peace and security in the region.

China supports the proposed establishment of a four-party coalition government in Phnom Penh with Prince Norodom Sihanouk in charge, he said.

China will also strengthen its trade, economic and technological cooperation with the ASEAN countries in the hope that the community will become an important trading partner.

He added that China will continue to support ASEAN efforts to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia.

Speaks on Cambodia, ASEAN

BK1111104588 Bangkok XING XIAN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Nov 88 p 4

["Full text" of speech by PRC Premier Li Peng at dinner held in his honor by Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan at Government House in Bangkok on 10 November]

[Text] The Respected, Your Excellency Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan; ladies and gentlemen:

I am paying an official visit to your country at the generous invitation of Your Excellency Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan. I feel very happy for having been accorded a warm welcome by the Thai Government and people and for the cordial audience just granted by His Majesty the King. Tonight, your excellency is hosting a welcoming banquet for me and my colleagues and has given a warm and friendly speech. We are deeply touched. On this occasion, please allow me to extend my heartfelt thanks to Your Excellency Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and the Thai Government. I would like to take this opportunity convey my cordial regards and best wishes to the industrious and ingenious Thai people.

China and Thailand are close and friendly neighbors. The two peoples have forged a profound relationship through friendly contacts over many years. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the PRC-Thai friendly ties have grown with each passing day. The frequent exchange of visits between leaders of our two countries has enhanced our mutual understanding and established mutual trust, thus making important contributions to the advancement of our bilateral relations. Our two countries have made gratifying achievements in our friendly cooperation in the political, economic, scientific and technological, cultural, and other fields. As facts have borne out, the PRC-Thai good-neighborly and mutually beneficial relations and cooperation based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence are full of vitality, which not only benefit our two peoples but also

contribute greatly to peace and stability in the region. Your Excellency Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and I assumed office this year as heads of the new governments of our respective countries. I am ready to make concerted efforts together with your excellency to push the PRC-Thai friendly relations and cooperation to a new phase and make the flowers of friendship between China and Thailand blossom even more brightly and colorfully on the basis of the achievements made by our predecessors in the successive governments.

Your excellency the prime minister, ladies and gentlemen,

The world is undergoing tremendous changes, turning from confrontation to dialogue and from tension to relaxation. This is the result of the long, concerted struggle of the peace-loving countries and people and is also an inexorable trend in the postwar world's historical development. History has proved that whoever perpetrates invasion and expansion and engages in armed interference is doomed to failure and has to admit defeat. In our region, the flames of the Cambodian war sparked off by the Vietnamese invasion have been raging for over a decade. The war has not only brought about untold suffering to the Cambodian people, but has been also a disaster for the Vietnamese people. It has also been a grave threat to peace and security in the region.

People have long demanded an early removal of this hot spot. We call on the Vietnamese authorities to judge the hour and size up the situation and make an early decision to withdraw all their troops from Cambodia as soon as possible. After the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, all foreign countries should stop their military assistance to the factions in Cambodia. China supports the proposal for the establishment, with Prince Sihanouk in charge, of a quadripartite coalition government and that the Cambodian people should be left to solve their own problems free from outside interference. Thailand, a neighboring country of Cambodia, together with the international community has made important contributions to the support to the Cambodian people in their struggle against foreign aggression and for the settlement of the Cambodian problem. I speak highly of this. Conditions for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem have become increasingly ripe. The Chinese Government is ready, together with Thailand, other ASEAN countries, and the international community to continuously make efforts for an early, fair, and reasonable settlement of the Cambodian problem.

At present, China is implementing a reform and open-door policy. The whole nation is concentrating its strength for carrying out modernization construction, and it urgently needs a long-term, stable international peace environment. Now and in the future, we will unswervingly pursue an independent and peaceful foreign policy. The just stand that China takes on the Cambodian problem is entirely in the interest of upholding the norms governing international relations and

maintaining peace in the region, and not for seeking any selfish gains. Similarly, for the attainment of common objectives of peace and development, China also attaches great importance to its good-neighborly relations with the ASEAN countries. China's policy will remain unchanged even after the settlement of the Cambodian problem. The Chinese Government is willing to vigorously develop relations with the ASEAN countries under the following principles.

First, strictly adhering to the five principles of peaceful coexistence in state-to-state relations. China and the ASEAN countries have different social systems; however, this should not hinder the establishment and development of genuine good-neighborly relations between them. Facts have proved that state relations do not hinge on social systems, but on the strict observance of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. China will steadfastly take the five principles of peaceful coexistence as the political basis on which it establishes, resumes, and further develops its relations with the ASEAN countries.

Second, upholding the principle of opposing hegemonism under any circumstances. China does not and will never practice hegemonism, and at the same time it opposes any attempt to seek hegemony. China does not seek spheres of influence in the region, nor does it use any methods to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. We are ready, through friendly consultations, to settle problems between states left over from history.

Third, upholding the principle of equality and mutual benefit and the attainment of common prosperity in its economic relations with other countries. China and the ASEAN countries are developing countries. Though different in national conditions, economic development, and technological levels, the countries have their respective advantages and need to learn from others' strong points to offset weaknesses and to help fulfill each other's needs. China will energetically strengthen its cooperation with the ASEAN countries in the economic, trade, and scientific and technological fields. China hopes to become an important partner in economic cooperation with the ASEAN countries.

Fourth, abiding by the principle of independence, mutual respect, close cooperation, and mutual support in international affairs. It is pleased to note that in the present-day world, gone are the days when world affairs were dominated by a few countries; ASEAN and other regional organizations are playing an increasingly role in the international arena. China will, as always, support ASEAN's efforts in safeguarding peace in the region and strengthening regional economic cooperation, as well as ASEAN's proposal for the establishment of a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality in Southeast Asia.

Your excellency the prime minister, ladies and gentlemen:

Thailand is the first stop on my first foreign trip since I took up the premiership. I feel very happy. I believe that my visit will certainly achieve complete success, further advancing the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

I now propose a toast for the prosperity of the Kingdom of Thailand and the happiness of the Thai people, to the health of Your Excellency Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and all friends!

Sitthi, Qian Qichen Discuss USSR

BK1111083588 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
11 Nov 88 Afternoon Edition p 1

[Text] China's Foreign Minister Qian Qichen this morning assured Thai counterpart Sitthi Sawetsila that relations between Beijing and Moscow will never become as intimate as their honeymoon period in the early 50's.

The two foreign ministers discussed a wide range of political issues during [their meeting] 0930-1145 this morning.

Qian told Sitthi that China wants to have "peaceful co-existence" with the Soviet Union, and not a strategic alliance with the socialist superpower.

The Chinese [minister] said he agreed to visit Moscow for talks with his counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze next month because Moscow did pull out some troops from the common frontier of the two countries.

If the meeting next month made a headway, then the Soviet minister will be invited to China.

If the Beijing meeting produced more results, then the summit between China's strongman Deng Xiaoping and top Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will take place next year, according to Qian.

The Chinese minister also reassured the Thai that China has no design to dominate countries in the region.

China wants to develop friendly, equal relations with countries in the region, the minister said.

Further on Foreign Ministers Meeting

BK1111142288 Bangkok *Domestic Service in Thai*
1300 GMT 11 Nov 88

[Text] According to Sarot Chawanawirat, Foreign Ministry spokesman, this morning PRC Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, who is a member of the visiting Chinese prime minister's delegation, called on Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila to exchange views on Thai-PRC relations, which both sides felt have proceeded well. The Thai foreign minister asked China to support candidacy of Police General Phao Sarasin, the Thai police chief, for president of Interpol, whose conference will be held in Bangkok during 17-23 November.

The Chinese foreign minister agreed to favorably consider the matter. Sitthi also expressed regret at the recent earthquake in Yunnan Province and said Thailand offered 200 tons of rice for relief which the Chinese foreign minister was thankful.

Sarot said the Chinese foreign minister assured that China has no desire to rule or establish influence in this region; it wanted to have good relations with all countries, particularly with the ASEAN countries. The Chinese foreign minister also reported that PRC-Soviet relations have developed favorably. He will visit Moscow in December to meet with his Soviet counterpart, and if their meeting achieves progress, a summit between Gorbachev and Deng Xiaoping could be realized.

The two sides then discussed the Cambodian problem. The Thai foreign minister briefed his Chinese counterpart about the Jakarta informal meeting, the Hun Sen-Sihanouk meeting in Paris, as well as the Vietnamese attempt to separate the Cambodian problem into domestic and external issues in order to maintain political advantages and gain political victory. The two ministers agreed that the next year will be an important turning point in the negotiation for political settlement in Cambodia. They felt that the Khmer Rouge should be more flexible and join the settlement process. The absence of the Khmer Rouge at the Paris meeting gave Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime the opportunity to make political exploitation. The Chinese foreign minister pledged to cooperate with Thailand and ASEAN countries in solving the Cambodian problem.

Stockpiling of Weapons Discussed

HK1111154788 Hong Kong *AFP in English* 1516 GMT
11 Nov 88

[Text] Bangkok, Nov 11 (AFP)—Thai Premier Chatchai Chunhawan and his Chinese counterpart Li Peng discussed a plan Friday to stockpile Chinese weapons in Thailand for use by Bangkok in case of emergency, Thai officials said.

Mr. Chatichai told reporters after a two-hour meeting here with Mr. Li that he had informed his Chinese guest that Indonesia and Malaysia were not opposed to the planned stockpile of Chinese arms in Thailand.

The Thai premier visited the two countries in October. He did not say what the other three members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)—Brunei, the Philippines, and Singapore—thought of the plan.

"Thailand is a frontline state. We need to improve our military capabilities to protect ourselves, and ensure peace," Mr. Chatichai said, adding that he was "personally in favour of the Chinese arms stockpile idea."

Government spokesman Suwit Yodmani said the issue was "mentioned in passing" and that "not much emphasis was put on the subject." But it was understood bilateral negotiations on the stockpile plan would continue, he said.

Bangkok has signed an agreement with Washington to set up a joint war reserves stockpile in Thailand for back-up supplies in case of a Vietnamese invasion from neighbouring Cambodia.

Bangkok and Beijing have a common stand on Cambodia and are the main backers of the U.N.-recognized Cambodian resistance coalition.

The Thai government spokesman said Mr. Chatchai and Mr. Li exchanged views on the nearly 10-year-old Cambodian conflict.

He quoted the Chinese premier as saying Beijing would do its utmost to seek ways to bring the conflict to a speedy end in cooperation with Thailand, ASEAN and the United States.

Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen agreed during talks Friday that the Khmer Rouge should be "more flexible" in future negotiations on the Cambodian problem.

Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman Sarot Chawanawirat said after the talks the chief diplomats shared the view that the Khmer Rouge should participate in future dialogue on a political settlement in Cambodia.

Both considered that the absence of the Khmer Rouge at a meeting in France this week between Premier Hun Sen of the Phnom Penh government, resistance figure Prince Norodom Sihanouk and nationalist leader Son Sann served the propaganda purposes of Hanoi, Mr. Sarot said.

The official Phnom Penh news agency SPK said Friday that Mr. Li's visit here was aimed at "urging the Thai rulers to allow China's continued military aid through Thailand to the Khmer Rouge to obstruct a political solution to the Cambodian issue."

"Over the past years, Beijing has increased its supply of weapons and money" to the Khmer Rouge, SPK said in a report monitored here, adding that China now faces "strong protest from ever broader sections of public opinion in the world which insists on the elimination of the genocidal Khmer Rouge ringleaders."

"By running counter to the prevailing trend ... towards peaceful settlement of all conflicts, Beijing's policy is doomed to failure," SPK concluded.

Mr. Suwit said Mr. Li agreed with Mr. Chatchai's policy of turning the Indochinese battlefields into export markets for Thailand. He said trade relations were high on the agenda of their talks.

They agreed to cooperate in marketing agricultural produce and minerals, promoting bilateral investment, exchanging experts and providing appropriate technology transfers, he said.

Mr. Chatchai accepted in principle an invitation by Mr. Li to visit China at a date to be agreed upon in the future, he added.

Mr. Li arrived here Thursday on his first foreign trip since taking office in April.

He paid courtesy calls on former premiers Prem Tinsulanonda and Kukrit Pramoj on Friday and had an audience with Crown Prince Maha Vajiralongkorn.

After a sight-seeing tour on Saturday and a visit to a petrochemical project on Sunday, he is to leave for Australia on Monday, with New Zealand the final stop on a two-week Asia-Pacific tour.

Chinese Dailies Welcome Visit

BK1111155288 [Editorial report] Two Bangkok Chinese-language Dailies—ZHONG HUA RIBAO and XING XIAN RIBAO—on 10 November carry editorials welcoming PRC Prime Minister Li Peng and his delegation's official visit to Thailand between 10 to 14 November.

ZHONG HUA RIBAO's editorial, on page 4, entitled "Warmly Welcome Premier Li Peng-led Chinese delegation's visit to Thailand," says that Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng will today lead a big delegation to pay a 5-day official visit at the invitation of the Thai Government. The traditional PRC-Thai friendly relations and cooperation will be further strengthened and developed. After reviewing bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries, the editorial says that during the visit to Thailand by Premier Li Peng, Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, and other officials, they will also discuss the Cambodian issue with Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila.

It says: "Thai citizens of Chinese origin and overseas Chinese have played an important role in the continuing development of friendly relations and cooperation between Thailand and China, and have always made efforts and contributions to the strengthening of the friendly relations between the two countries."

The ZHONG HUA RIBAO editorial concludes that "We believe that the complete success of Premier Li Peng's delegation's visit to Thailand will write a new chapter in Sino-Thai relations and will further strengthen and develop the friendly cooperation between the two countries."

XING XIAN RIBAO's editorial, on page 1, entitled "Premier Li Peng's visit to Thailand to strengthen friendly relations," says that Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng and his delegation will arrive in Bangkok today for an official visit to Thailand.

It says that is Li Peng's first trip to friendly countries since he took up the premiership in April this year. His itinerary includes Thailand, Australia, and New Zealand. Thailand is the first stop on his trip, an ASEAN member country visited by Chinese premiers in recent years. Earlier visits to Thailand were made by Premier Zhao Ziyang (now general secretary to the CPC Central Committee) in January, 1981 and Deng Xiaoping in November, 1978. All were warmly welcomed by the government and the public.

It says that Foreign Ministry's Information Department Director General Sarot Chawanawirat confirmed during a talk to reporters that Premier Li Peng's visit to Thailand is aimed at strengthening the long-standing friendly relations between the two countries. There will be also discussions on regional issues, including the Cambodian problem. At present, the international political and military situations have been tending to improve, especially relations between the superpowers, which are favorable factors to the seeking of a peaceful settlement of the Cambodian problem.

It concludes that "Prime Minister Chatchai will tonight host a banquet to honor Premier Li Peng and his entourage at Government House. The visit will be concluded on 14 November. Premier Li Peng may invite Prime Minister Chatchai to visit China."

Chatchai, Li Peng Discuss Trade

BK1111123188 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
1200 GMT 11 Nov 88

[Text] Answering reports' questions after holding official talks with the PRC premier's delegation at Government House this evening, Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan said that, concerning economics, both sides discussed ways for agricultural trade cooperation in order to avoid price cutting and joint investment in China and Thailand. There will be also exchanges of technology between the two countries.

In politics, Thailand still insists on continuously seeking a solution to the Cambodian problem by calling on Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Cambodia. Thailand will turn Indochina into a trade market. The Chinese side agreed with this idea.

Calls for SRV Pullout by June 1989

BK1411003988 Bangkok THE NATION in English
14 Nov 88 pp 1, 2

[Text] Chinese Premier Li Peng yesterday rejected Vietnam's 1990 troops withdrawal timetable and challenged them to pull out by June next year.

"The timetable that will make us most satisfied is for the Vietnamese to completely withdraw their troops from Kampuchea by June next year," Li told a press conference at the end of his four-day visit here.

He said June 1989 would be "the most desirable timetable for us," but without any elaboration.

Diplomats contacted by THE NATION last night interpreted China's deadline as a condition before the Sino-Soviet summit is to take place.

Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen will visit Moscow on December 1 and hold bilateral talks with his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze on the Kampuchean settlement.

"The Soviet Union has to do something before June. The summit could be held in June next year, who knows," a western diplomat said.

A Thai diplomat based in Beijing said that the Moscow meeting would be a very important meeting aiming at removing the Kampuchean obstacle to materialize the summit.

Vietnam pledged to withdraw its troops by 1990 with or without any political solution on Kampuchea. On various occasions, Vietnamese leaders also have said that their troops would be completely pulled out by the end of this year or by the end of the first quarter of 1990 at the latest.

Hanoi also promised to pull out 50,000 troops from Kampuchea this year although it confessed that only about 13,000 are left in the war-torn country so far.

At the press conference at the Shangri-La Hotel, Li also reiterated that Beijing would oppose any Khmer faction, including the Khmer Rouge and the Heng Samrin groups, from taking exclusive control of Kampuchea.

"China will not support the Khmer Rouge returning to exclusive power, nor will we support the Heng Samrin regime to have any monopoly of political power in Kampuchea," he said.

The premier said Prince Norodom Sihanouk should be the leader of Kampuchea with members of the four-party coalition Kampuchean government approved by all factions.

In answer to a question, Li said the question of Thai-Chinese war reserve stockpile was not raised or discussed during his talks with Thai leaders at all. He said China's sales of arms to foreign countries, including Thailand are very small.

The premier said however that why these countries choose to use the Chinese arms "is not our business."

The Thai armed forces are reportedly planning to set up a stockpile of Chinese arms in Thailand in the same fashion—though on a smaller scale—as that of the Americans.

Li noted that Thai-Chinese defence relations have been strengthened over the past few years and the amount of Chinese arms imported by Thailand have been on the rise.

Concerning relations with Indonesia, Singapore and Brunei, which have not established diplomatic ties with China, Li said China is also ready for normalization. "We don't have any difficulty on our side," he said.

Singapore, Li said, has enjoyed good and friendly relations with the Chinese even though Singapore does not recognize China. Singapore's Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew recently visited China.

Asked whether China has stopped trade with Burma following the military coup that brought Gen Saw Maung to power, Li replied that there are "trade relations" between Burma and China. "These relations have not been suspended and will be maintained," Li said in an apparent support for Burma's two-month-old military government.

He expressed hope the situation in Burma would stabilize and said that China will not interfere with Burma's internal affairs.

Li yesterday also called on Thai businessmen to invest more in China, particularly in Hainan Island. "There exists a great potential of Thai-Chinese economic cooperation," he said.

Li yesterday visited a gas separation plan and petrochemical facilities of the Petroleum Authority of Thailand at Mab Tha Phud in Rayong province. He said both countries can learn from one another's experience on petrochemical technology.

Li, who was granted an audience with HM the King and held talks with Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, is scheduled to leave for Australia today before he proceeds to New Zealand.

Vietnam

U.S. May Set Up MIA Centers in SRV

BK1611083688 Hong Kong AFP in English 0827 GMT
16 Nov 88

[Text] Bangkok, Nov 16 (AFP)—Vietnam will allow the United States to set up centers for following cases of U.S. servicemen still believed missing on its territory, Vietnamese Government adviser Nguyen Xuan Oanh said here Wednesday.

He said Vietnam would not insist on reciprocal Vietnamese offices in the United States.

The number of offices in Vietnam could number "five, ten, fifteen, there is no set figure yet...and be set up and manned by Americans," said Mr Oanh, who is an economist passing through Bangkok on his way back to Vietnam after a U.S. visit.

He said the question of U.S. servicemen missing in action (MIA) from the Vietnam War was a major issue blocking Hanoi's normalization of relations with Washington.

"There has been some kind of veil of secrecy over this issue and it should be taken off," he told the Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand.

Washington says it has no evidence to support claims by some American veterans' groups that Hanoi is still holding U.S. prisoners of war but does not rule out the possibility that there are still live POW's in Vietnam.

The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry said in October that joint U.S.-Vietnamese searches for the remains of U.S. servicemen missing in action since the Vietnam war could resume soon.

Joint searches were conducted from September 25-October 4 near Hanoi.

A total of 2,387 U.S. servicemen are still listed by Washington as missing in Indochina, including 1,751 in Vietnam.

Commentary Views Soviet Pullout Postponement

BK1511124888 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Station commentary: "The Soviet Government's Declaration to Temporarily Postpone Its Troop Pullout from Afghanistan"]

[Text] The Soviet Government's declaration on the postponement of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan is only a temporary measure. This is an act to help the Afghan people defend the Geneva agreement on Afghanistan and the revolutionary gains. The fact is

that immediately after the signing of the Geneva agreement on Afghanistan, Pakistan, and the United States, two of the signatories of the agreement, did not strictly abide by its provisions.

With U.S. connivance and instigation, Pakistan has repeatedly brought arms to the Afghan rebels to commit crimes against the Afghan people. Worse still, Pakistan sent nearly 1,000 troops to infiltrate into provinces in Southeastern Afghanistan. In recent days, Pakistani aircraft repeatedly bombarded and strafed near Kabul, killing many civilians and destroying many projects. In face of this situation, the government of the Republic of Afghanistan headed by President Najibullah has many a time called on the United States and Pakistan to show their good will by strictly implementing the Geneva agreement with a view to bringing about peace to Afghanistan and ending the fratricidal war.

The Soviet Government more than once asked Pakistan and the United States to strictly abide by the Geneva agreement. While the Soviet Government strictly implemented all provisions of the agreement and withdrew its troops from Afghanistan, Pakistan and the United States provoked the Soviet troops, causing the death of many Soviet soldiers on their way home.

The Soviet Union and Afghanistan can no longer let Pakistan and the United States continue violating the agreement and jeopardizing peace and security of Afghanistan and in the region. The Soviet Government declaration on its temporary postponement of the troop withdrawal from Afghanistan is a measure to stop the violation of the Geneva agreement. This is a correct and timely act to maintain security in the region and Afghanistan.

The Soviet declaration is only a temporary measure until the United States and Pakistan had taken acts ensuring the strict implementation of the Geneva agreement on Afghanistan.

The world public hopes that the United States and Pakistan will give a serious response to the Soviet proposal and end all acts in opposition to the Republic of Afghanistan. This is the only right way to bring peace and security to Afghanistan and other nations in the region.

Soviet Spokesman Cited on Cambodia Reconciliation
BK1011153188 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 10 Nov 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 10—The policy of national reconciliation submitted by the People's Republic of Kampuchea (P.R.K.) at the recent tripartite summit of the Kampuchean parties at Fere-en-Tardenois near Paris, has concretized its approach to the process of national reconciliation, said V. Perfilyev, deputy head of the Information Directorate of the U.S.S.R. Foreign Ministry.

Speaking at a news conference held in Moscow on Nov. 9, Perfilyev, who is also a Foreign Ministry spokesman, said it was "regrettable" that the Khmer Rouge keeps refusing to take part in the inter-Khmer dialogue and noted that Phnom Penh showed its "constructive attitude and political will to accelerate and early settlement of the Kampuchea issue."

Indonesian Concern Over PRC-Thai Ties Noted
BK1411134288 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 14 Nov 88

[Text] Public opinion in Indonesia is worried about increased Thailand-China military ties. In an article last weekend JAKARTA POST wrote: Growing military cooperation between Thailand and China will be detrimental to the current process of peace in Kampuchea. The paper said: China's plan to install arms depots in Thailand will be a concern for all other ASEAN countries, particularly Indonesia.

Mass Organizations Express Sympathy to China
BK0911151988 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 9—The Vietnam Union of Peace, Solidarity, and Friendship Organizations and the Vietnam-China Friendship Association today extended deep sympathy to their Chinese counterparts over a recent earthquake in Yunnan Province, which caused extensive human and material losses to the local people.

"We hope," the message said, "that with the efforts made by the state and the people of China, difficulties will be overcome and life will soon be brought back to normal for the people in the stricken area."

More Japanese 'Medium-Term' Investment Sought
OW0511143488 Tokyo KYODO in English 1152 GMT 5 Nov 88

[Text] Manila, Nov. 5 KYODO—A visiting senior Vietnamese official shunned Japanese loans on Saturday and said Tokyo's assistance must come in the form of medium-term investment to revive his country's ailing economy.

Nguyen Xuan Oanh, an economic adviser to Prime Minister Do Moui and a member of the National Assembly, said although credit from Japan has helped Hanoi, extending medium-term investments would allow the country to improve its economic performance and standing.

"Investment, from three to five years, would allow the productive unit to set up new units of production, to introduce new technology, and for that matter, we would be much better off than just with the short-term credit which we have been receiving so far," he said.

Nguyen Xuan, 67, who arrived here Thursday for a five-day private visit, said he has mentioned Vietnam's desire to Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry and to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

He said Japan has been Vietnam's "greatest trade partner so far" in terms of commerce arising from the extension of short-term commodity loans. He said Japan's one-way commerce with Vietnam has amounted to 10 million dollars "over the years."

Nguyen Xuan said investments in food processing, vehicle manufacturing—such as bicycles, cars, and trains—textiles, and transportation and telecommunications were badly needed.

GDR Customs Regulations Said Violated

*BK0911090988 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 8 Nov 88*

[Text] Some of our compatriots recently went abroad for study and work. As they were not well versed in the customs procedures of foreign countries, they took with them some types of goods that were impounded by the customs authorities of friendly countries. The Voice of Vietnam radio recently received from the GDR's customs department chief a letter addressed to the head of our General Department of Customs concerning these cases. With a view to avoiding other such regrettable cases, we are bringing you excerpts from that letter:

The GDR customs authorities have recently discovered an increasing number of cases of Vietnamese citizens trying to illegally bring into the GDR some items of goods for commercial purposes. They are mainly first-time arrivals who have come here to work or those returning from Vietnam at the end of their leave. The items involved are kimonos, blouses, jeans, eye shadow cosmetics, bone ornament rings, electronic watches, elephant-figure pottery, and so forth. Most of the items were not reported for customs checks and were mostly destined for sale in the GDR.

These citizens have violated the current legal stipulations that all items imported into the GDR or received through post offices can not be sold, bartered, and mortgaged in the GDR. Similar cases have also been found in post offices. Particularly, in recent months many parcels of kimonos imported from Vietnam have been addressed to Vietnamese workers in the GDR. On average, each parcel contains from 5 to 25 kimonos.

An investigation reveals that these items are not personal effects of Vietnamese citizens but are mainly for speculative sale in the GDR. Some of the post offices had to return a few hundred parcels to the sender. This has caused difficulties to already heavily loaded shipments. GDR customs is concerned about Vietnamese citizens' compliance with the GDR's legal stipulations, but hopes to avoid action to prosecute them before a court of law. As a result, we think it useful to guide Vietnamese

citizens going to the GDR about the basic customs regulations of the GDR. There should be measures to prevent these citizens from bringing along such items of goods or from sending them in the mail.

In coming newscasts, we will gradually introduce specific regulations on the various types and quantities of goods that may or may not be brought along when going to work in the GDR.

Nguyen Van Linh Speaks at Education Conference

*BK1511171788 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 14 Nov 88*

["Text" of speech by CPV Central Committee General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh at 13 November opening session of the Third National Conference of Good Cadres in Charge of the Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Teenagers Unit (HCMVTU) held in Hanoi by the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union (HCMCYU) Central Committee—read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrades: Today, I am very happy to be working with you—cadres credited with outstanding achievements in caring for and educating teenagers and children in nearly all localities and many establishments throughout our country. I know that many of you have been continually in charge of children at the grass-roots level for several years; have shared their joy and sadness; and have coordinated with the schools, families, and society in caring for and educating them, helping and guiding them through stages of development and maturity. On this occasion, on behalf of the CPV Central Committee and the parents, I would like to thank you and welcome your contributions to the care and training of the country's young people. I affectionately convey to you and, through you, to the cadres in charge of the HCMVTU and the teenagers and children throughout the country the warm sentiments and solicitous regards of the party Central Committee.

Dear comrades: Caring for and educating children is a great cause of our entire party, people, and society. Today, in this historic room, where Uncle Ho used to receive teenagers and children, giving them boundless affection, let us recall together his heartfelt recommendation: For the interests of a decade, we must plant trees, for the interests of a century, we must cultivate men. Training future generations of revolutionaries is a very important, very necessary task. Recalling his recommendations, each echelon, each sector, each unit, and each person must further heighten their sense of responsibility toward child education and find more effective ways to help promote the children's study, recreation, and training.

The HCMCYU and the committees for teenagers and children at all echelons should actively work in coordination with one another to review good experiences and models in caring for and educating teenagers and children and to disseminate these models so other localities may learn from and emulate them. On the other hand,

wherever party committees, the administration, and mass organizations still fail to pay due attention or even remain indifferent to the cause of caring for and educating teenagers and children—leaving this task altogether to teachers and cadres in charge of the HCMVTU—we must patiently, tactfully, and perseveringly try to persuade them and struggle together with them to overcome this shortcoming. We cannot accept the fact that in some places state and collective funds are spent on building big and very costly working rooms and conference halls not urgently needed or bonuses are unlawfully shared among cadres while classrooms are left to decay, remain crowded, and worse still, some even do not have enough desks or blackboards.

The current socioeconomic situation in our country is still difficult. We are not even in a position to satisfy many practical and legitimate demands of youths and teenagers. We will strive to overcome this situation step by step. However, right now, if each establishment is fully conscious of Uncle Ho's recommendations and cuts down on its spending on luxuries or unnecessary items, then at least in such establishment we can create better learning, recreational, and training conditions for teenagers and children.

We must arouse widespread public opinion extolling and responding to good deeds, and, at the same time, condemning misdeeds and malfeasance which affect child education. We must sternly deal with inhumane acts such as pitiless beating of children and luring children into unlawful activities—such as stealing socialist property, sabotaging public order and security, and so forth.

Dear comrades, now I would like to say a few words about the HCMVTU and your work. In child education, it is of prime importance to group all children into the HCMVTU. In reality, the HCMVTU has clearly shown its great ability to train children through their collective, self-managed activities, and through their own movements associated with the reality in our country's life. It is within the HCMVTU that, under the guidance of the cadres in charge, children help educate one another and come under one another's influence. The HCMVTU is a good place for children to acquire new virtues and the habit of living and working in a collective, and to develop a sense of organization, discipline, and the spirit of one for all and all for one. At their age, school education is important. Nevertheless, we should not neglect education at home and in society. At present,

negative phenomena in social life are having a worrisome impact on children. Therefore, it is all the more necessary for us to constantly and closely combine education at school with education at home and in society, and to use the HCMVTU as an intermediary for educating children and helping them in their life, study, and relaxation.

The HCMCYU assumes major responsibilities in caring for teenagers and children. I would like to repeat here what I said at the Fifth National Congress of the HCMCYU, that is, no one can take better care of teenagers and children than the HCMCYU. I hope that the HCMCYU will work out a plan to constantly devote itself to building a contingent of cadres in charge of the HCMVTU who are motivated by love and a high sense of responsibility; who are knowledgeable and skilled in motivating, organizing, and educating children; and who can set good examples for them to follow. Now more than ever before, in carrying out work for teenagers and children, cadres in charge must really respect the HCMVTU's right to self-management and bring into full play the teenagers' democratic spirit in their organization and activities. Since the people they work with are children, these cadres face no small amount of difficulty and complexity in performing their duty. Not everyone can do a good job of caring for and educating children, because this task requires not only dedication and good qualities but also much more: an ardent love of children, a mastery of the art of dealing and working with children.

On the one hand, you, comrades, should always keep in your mind and heed Uncle Ho's teaching that we should see to it that children can learn when they play and can have fun in study. Only in this way can the HCMCYU and HCMVTU strongly attract children into their collective activities. On the other hand, you should pay attention to drawing everyone into child education, especially pensioners, the elderly, and people who have rendered meritorious to the revolution.

Finally, I hope that your conference will draw much precious experience to help develop the work of cadres in charge of the HCMVTU and the children's movement throughout the country. I also hope that the contingent of cadres in charge of children will receive greater attention of party organizations and the administration and at all levels and of all society, especially the attention of the HCMCYU itself.

I wish you good health and many new achievements.

Australia

Singapore Premier Lee Kuan Yew Arrives

BK1211085988 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 12 Nov 88

[Text] Singapore's prime minister, Mr Lee Kuan Yew is spending the weekend in the Blue Mountains after arriving in Sydney for a 9-day Australian visit.

Mr Lee, his wife, and the rest of the visiting party will return to Sydney on Monday evening for a state reception. On Tuesday, Mr Lee is scheduled to meet the prime minister, Mr Hawke, in Canberra. A sightseeing trip to Ayers Rock has been organized for Thursday and the premier is also expected to visit Darwin and Jabiru, returning to Singapore tomorrow week.

New Caledonia

Final Results in Referendum Election

AU0811114088 Paris AFP in English 1130 GMT
8 Nov 88

[Text] Paris, Nov 8 (AFP)—Only slightly more than one third of French voters—36.92 per cent—went to the polls in Sunday's referendum on institutional changes in the French south Pacific territory of New Caledonia, final results published by the Interior Ministry said here Tuesday.

The changes were approved by 26.02 per cent of registered voters while 6.50 per cent disapproved. Ballots cast by 4.40 per cent of the voters were void.

Final results were as follows:

—Entitled to vote:	38,039,735	
—Voters :	14,043,134	(36.92 per cent)
—Spoilt ballots :	1,672,093	(4.40 per cent)
—Valid :	12,371,041	(32.52 per cent)
—Yes :	9,896,298	(26.02 per cent)
—No :	2,474,743	(6.50 per cent)

Turnout in overseas departments (La Reunion, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Guiana) totalled 17.34 per cent, but only 1.71 per cent disapproved the New Caledonia accord while 14.19 per cent approved.

Turnout in the overseas territories (New Caledonia, French Polynesia, Wallis and Futuna, and Mayotte), which enjoy larger self-rule, was higher than in France totalling 38.43 per cent, with 24.01 per cent voting in favor of the changes and 11.61 per cent against.

New Zealand

Lange Welcomes Bush's Election as President

BK1011094288 Hong Kong AFP in English 0212 GMT
10 Nov 88

[Text] Wellington, Nov 10 (AFP)—New Zealand on Thursday welcomed the election of George Bush as U.S. President and expressed the hope for a thawing of relations after a row over Wellington's anti-nuclear policies.

Prime Minister David Lange, in a short statement, said his Labor government "looks forward to working constructively with Mr Bush in the years ahead in the interests of both countries."

Mr Lange made no reference to the ANZUS defence pact linking New Zealand, Australia and the United States. The alliance was broken four years ago amid U.S. anger over Wellington's refusal to grant port access to nuclear-capable ships.

But Tim Francis, New Zealand's ambassador to the United States, predicted in a radio interview a "slow thawing" in defence and security relations.

He said that Bush aides knew New Zealand well and could be expected to moderate their attitude towards Wellington over time.

Jim Bolger, head of the opposition National Party, also welcomed Mr Bush's election as "the best outcome since he has a more open trade policy and a commitment to the defense of Western values."

But he said the U.S. position on the Labor government's defense policies was unlikely to change.

Papua New Guinea

Somare Says Papua Movement Indonesia's Problem

BK1111103888 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0800 GMT 11 Nov 88

[Text] Papua New Guinea says rebels of the Free Papua Movement, or OPM, are Indonesia's problem and it will not help Indonesia to crush the movement.

In a strongly worded statement on border issues, Papua New Guinea's foreign minister, Mr Somare, said his country would not be mounting joint army patrols with Indonesian troops against the OPM.

Mr Somare was speaking after returning from Jakarta where the subject was raised in official talks with his counterpart Ali Alatas.

Mr Somare voiced concern over recent border incursions by Indonesian troops chasing the OPM fighters.

Mr Alatas said earlier this week that the incursions were inadvertent, but while the OPM still existed there is no guarantee that they would not happen.

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